



DAILY REPORT

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PRC, OTHERS AT UNC MEETING URGE HOSTAGES' RELEASE

OW021324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 1 (XINHUA)--The Security Council of the United Nations met tonight to consider the situation regarding the detention of American diplomatic personnel as hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. All speakers urged the Iranian authorities to release the American hostages without delay and unconditionally.

The council met formally on this issue on November 27, at the urgent request of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, to take up what he referred to as "the grave situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Iran". It heard statements by the secretary general and by the council president for the month of November, Sergio Palacio de Vizzio (Bolivia), and agreed without discussion to adjourn until tonight to continue consideration of the item, because the then Foreign Minister of Iran Abolhassan Bani Sadr was scheduled to arrive in New York this afternoon. But, according to the decision of the Iranian Revolutionary Council, Iran did not participate in the meeting tonight.

All 15 speakers from either member or non-member countries of the Security Council in their statements at the meeting expressed deep concern over the recent events in the relations between Iran and the United States. They pointed out that the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of its personnel as hostages constituted gross violations of some of the basic rules of international law and the Vienna Convention of protection of diplomats and diplomatic immunities. The representatives of the United Kingdom, Nigeria and Gabon said that they understood or sympathized with the feelings of the Iranian people towards the violation of human rights by the previous regime, but these feelings in no way justified the invasion of diplomatic property and the taking and holding of hostages.

The speakers also stressed that the Iranian-U.S. crisis should be solved in a peaceful way. They urged the secretary general to continue his effort to find a peaceful solution. The representatives of Gabon and Zambia suggested that the international community should encourage the Iranian authorities and the U.S. Government to enter into direct negotiations under the auspices of the secretary general in respect of Iran's grievances.

The Chinese representative Chen Chu, who is president of the Security Council for this month, stated that "the Chinese Government always holds that the internal affairs of each country should be managed by its own people and that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries. But, at the same time, we hold that the principles guiding international relations and the accepted diplomatic immunities should be universally respected. We support the appeal issued by the president of the previous month on behalf of the council on the immediate release of the detained American hostages in Iran. We sincerely hope that a reasonable and appropriate solution to these events can be found at an early date through peaceful consultation in accordance with principles of international law and diplomatic practice."

U.S. representative Donald F. McHenry declared that "the United States remains ready, upon the release of the hostages, to discuss with the Iranian authorities the differences which exist between us and to seek their resolution."

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He added that the United States held the authorities in Iran fully responsible for the safety of the Americans held captive and insisted that its diplomatic personnel be released and its diplomatic premise restored.

The meeting lasted about three hours tonight and finally it was adjourned again until tomorrow evening.

Further Calls for Release

OW030940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 2 (XINHUA)--More speakers called for the speedy release of the American hostages held in Tehran at a meeting of the U.N. Security Council tonight.

The council heard 13 speakers at the meeting. Many of them pointed out that the development of the event and deterioration of relations between the United States and Iran might have dangerous consequences as well as repercussions on the international scene. They said that the prompt release and safe return of the American hostages were "an essential pre-condition to the peaceful solving of the outstanding issues between the United States and Iran".

The representative of Yugoslavia said: "The liberation of hostages would contribute to the creation of a climate of mutual confidence and respect, to the establishment of constructive and equal relations between Iran and the United States and to the solving, on the basis of international law and the Charter, of the broader issues raised by Iran."

The representatives of Kuwait, Japan and some other countries expressed hope that the secretary general of the United Nations would continue to use his good offices to facilitate an early peaceful solution to the problem.

The meeting was adjourned again at 9:30 p.m. until tomorrow afternoon.

IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON BOYCOTTING UNSC MEETING

OW302002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--Iranian Foreign Minister S. Ghotbzadeh told a press conference in Tehran today that Iran would not attend the United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for December 1 according to a decision made by the Revolutionary Council, Western news agencies reported.

The new foreign minister said: "Obviously we will keep in touch with the United Nations authorities for future discussion.... But we feel we cannot attend the meeting unless our legitimate demand for the return of the former shah is considered." "Any decision made (by the Security Council) is not binding and we don't accept it," Ghotbzadeh stated.

Speaking of the American hostages, the foreign minister said, "At this time there is no room for negotiations."

U.S. BRINGS SUIT AGAINST IRAN IN INTERNATIONAL COURT

OW301212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--The United States filed a suit against Iran at an international court yesterday appealing for an immediate action to free American hostages held in Tehran, according to a report from Washington.

In an urgent letter to Humphrey Waldock, president of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said, "The present crisis constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security." He asked the court to "declare that Iran shall release immediately and permit to depart from Iran immediately all hostages and other members of the embassy". The U.S. also asked the court for interim measures of protection for the hostages.

The court acts as a legal arm of the United Nations.

UN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE PASSES ANTIHEGEMONY MEASURE

OW011304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 30 (XINHUA)--The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today adopted a resolution condemning hegemonism in all its manifestations, including that conducted at the global, regional or subregional levels, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual states. The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh and five other countries.

The item entitled "Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations", taken up by the First Committee, was proposed by the Soviet Union at the beginning of the current U.N. session in an attempt to cover up its own hegemonic acts. Following this proposal, the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution which neither specified who was pursuing hegemonism, nor pointed out the various manifestations of hegemonic acts, but merely served to whitewash itself with empty rhetoric.

Seeing that great support was given to the resolution submitted by Bangladesh and other countries, the Soviet delegate had to withdraw its draft resolution in the last minute, and thus swallowed a bitter pill.

China also submitted a draft resolution of anti-hegemony. Considering that its main elements had been contained in the resolution sponsored by Bangladesh and other countries, the Chinese representative did not ask for a vote on it.

The adopted resolution "declares that no state or group of states shall, under any circumstance or for any reason whatsoever, pursue hegemony in international relations or seek a position of dominance, either globally or in any region of the world." It "rejects all forms of domination, subjugation, interference or intervention and all forms of pressure, whether political, ideological, military or cultural, in international relations." It "resolutely condemns policies of pressure and use or threat of use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt or covert, in the internal affairs of states", as well as "the creation of spheres of influence and the division of the world into antagonistic political and military blocs." It "calls for the withdrawal of all occupation forces back to their own territories, so as to enable the peoples of all states to determine and administer their own affairs." It demands "the establishment of the new international economic order, so as to ensure the economic emancipation and freedom of all nations, in particular the developing countries."

In the course of the debate, representatives of the Third World countries condemned all forms of hegemony pursued by the superpowers.

CARTER'S AUTHORITY TO TERMINATE U.S.-TAIWAN TREATY UPHELD

OW010818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia today unanimously overruled a lower court and said that President Carter has the authority to terminate the "mutual defense treaty" between the United States and Taiwan.

The Federal appellate court said that the issue it faced was "whether the President in these precise circumstances is, on behalf of the United States, empowered to terminate the treaty in accordance with its terms." "It is our view that he is," the court said. "The limitations which the District Court purported to place on his action in this regard have no foundation in the Constitution." The judges also noted that the President rather than the Congress represents the United States in foreign affairs.

The decision today turned down a ruling issued on October 17 by District Judge Oliver Gasch that termination of the treaty must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate or a majority of both houses of Congress.

The Carter administration later appealed the ruling to the Court of Appeals which started to examine the suit on November 13. The U.S. administration held that the treaty carried a provision allowing either side to withdraw on one year's notice and the President had the power to do so. Termination of the treaty is an important prerequisite to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES REPORT ON IRAN-U.S. RELATIONS

OW031053 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, U.S. newspapers note that while the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations is developing, the United States is closely watching for any possible actions the Soviet Union may take.

The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says: When the revolution broke out in Iran in November 1978, Brezhnev warned against any possible military intervention. At that time Carter said that the United States had no intention of intervening and it would not permit others to intervene, either. U.S. intelligence personnel hold that the Soviet warning still remains in effect. It is reported that the Soviet Union on the one hand is using the Iran crisis to stir up trouble, while on the other it is taking the opportunity to send more warships to the Indian Ocean for air and sea surveillance of U.S. fleet activities in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

There is also a Washington STAR news report that the United States is worried that the Soviet Union may exercise military intervention by applying the military terms contained in the 1921 USSR-Iran treaty.

POWELL STATEMENT ON SHAH'S MOVE TO TEXAS REPORTED

OW021936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--The former shah of Iran, Pahlavi, left New York by a U.S. Air Force DC-9 early this morning for recuperation at Wilford Hall Air Force Hospital near San Antonio, according to reports from New York. The former shah had undergone surgery at the Cornell Medical Center in New York and stayed there for five weeks.

While making the announcement today, White House spokesman Jody Powell said that the U.S. Government has agreed for humanitarian reasons "to provide a secure convalescent facility" for the former shah of Iran. "At the shah's request, the United States is continuing to assist him in making arrangements for a permanent place of residence," Powell said.

REPORT ON ATTACK OF U.S. EMBASSY IN LIBYA

OW030315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

["U.S. Embassy in Tripoli Attacked"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Some 2,000 Libyans chanting support for Iran stormed and ransacked the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli yesterday, reported foreign news agencies from that city. None of the embassy staff was injured because they scurried for safety through a back door.

An embassy source said the consular section was badly damaged by fire, and there was also damage on the second floor of the four-story building. The official JANA NEWS AGENCY, however, said the protesters only set fire to an American flag and effigies of President Carter and the deposed shah of Iran. "The embassy wasn't attacked... They didn't burn the embassy and they didn't break anything, the doors and windows. There wasn't a fire.... Nobody got into the embassy," JANA reported.

The U.S. Government immediately filed the "strongest possible" protest with the Government of Libya over the attack implying that it believed the Libyan Government supported the attack.

This was the second time in two weeks that a U.S. embassy was in trouble. On November 21, Pakistani students attacked and set fire to the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, killing several members of its staff.

XINHUA REPORTS ON 1980 BUDGET ADOPTION

OW302108 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 29 (XINHUA)--The budget for fiscal 1980 cleared the Congress after the House of Representatives gave its approval 206-186 yesterday, almost two months after the start of the fiscal year beginning October first. The 547.6 billion dollars budget, passed by the Senate on November 16, represented a 10.9 per cent increase over last year's and assumes a deficit of 29.8 billion dollars, about two billion more than in fiscal 1979.

A key factor to the delay of the Congress approval was the dispute between the Senate and House centred largely on different levels of defense spending. In the [face] of the Soviet Union's growing military threat, the Senate called for a 3 per cent increase in defense spending and proposed a defense budget of 141.2 billion dollars in appropriations with 130.6 billion in actual expenditures. But it favored more cuts in social programs than the House had approved. After months of debate, the House and Senate agreed on October 31 on the Senate figure for the appropriations, with a cut of 700 million dollars from the actual spending, a compromise calling for a 2.5 per cent increase above inflation for defense. The budget was then sent back to both the Senate and House for approval.

Observers here called the budget a "restraint" and "compromise". It reflects growing U.S. concern over the Soviet arms expansion, and the declining economy at home.

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FIRST ROUND OF SINO-SOVIET TALKS END IN MOSCOW

OW301507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, November 30 (XINHUA)--The sixth plenary meeting of the Sino-Soviet negotiations was held here today. At the meeting, the two sides agreed that the first-round Sino-Soviet negotiations came to a close. Leaders, deputy leaders and members of the two delegations attended the meeting.

It was learned that at the first-round negotiations, the two sides expounded their respective stands on the relations between the two countries.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON SOVIET THREATS TO NORTHERN EUROPE

OW011708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Huang Sixian: "Nordic Countries Alert to Moscow Schemes"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Helsinki, December 1--The SOVIET NEWS PRESS AGENCY in a signed article released here asserted that "the NATO's missile deployment plan will bring the greatest dangers to peace not only in Europe but also in north Europe."

Entitled "NATO's European Strategy and North Europe", the article makes the threat that if NATO deploys new weapons in Western Europe regardless of Moscow's warnings, "the Soviet Union and its allies will have to take appropriate counter-moves to ensure their security..." and "will take necessary actions in north Europe and the northwestern part of the Soviet Union bordering on the Baltic Sea".

In issuing this kind of threats, Moscow intends to blackmail Finland and other Nordic countries into opposing the NATO plan.

Everybody knows that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact bloc have far surpassed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization both in their conventional forces and in their theatre nuclear weapons. Hundreds of SS-20 medium range missiles and Backfire bombers stationed in the western part of the Soviet Union are threatening the security of the entire Western Europe. Moscow has long since taken "necessary actions" in the Nordic region to back up its hegemonic ambitions. A great number of nuclear rockets and Backfire bombers are stationed in the base of Murmansk, and Soviet submarines with nuclear missiles have long been plying the Baltic Sea, posing grave threats to the Nordic countries.

The article goes on to say that "the possibility of using the cruise missiles alone will involve irrelevant countries into conflicts"--referring to the neutral countries such as Sweden and Finland. After quoting the military clause in the Soviet-Finnish treaty signed in 1948, it stresses that Finland "shoulders certain responsibilities" along with Moscow in "preventing Finland and the Soviet Union from becoming the targets of a military offensive through the Finnish territory".

Seeing that it is difficult to bar the NATO members from renewing nuclear weapons in Western Europe, Moscow has racked its brains to entice other countries like Sweden and Finland to exercise influence upon NATO and at least postpone the implementation of the NATO plan. And once this fails, Moscow has excuses to take action against the Nordic nations.

Some Nordic states have seen through Moscow's intentions. In a statement, the Swedish Foreign Ministry has voiced clear-cut disagreement with Moscow's views that NATO's deployment of missiles in Western Europe would threaten the balance of forces in north Europe. The statement noted that cruise missiles can be used without flying over the Swedish air.

Pinpointing Moscow's attempt to force Norway and Denmark, two NATO members, to take a lukewarm attitude towards the deployment of new missiles, the Finnish paper HELSINKIN SANOMAT stated that this article "is part of Moscow's widespread diplomatic offensive, which aims at applying pressure on NATO to at least put off the decision to station missiles in Western Europe". "It is a habitual practice of the Soviet Union to warn Norway and Denmark with the Finnish-Soviet treaty," the paper pointed out.

BREZHNEV DISCUSSES SOVIET ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW012057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov--At the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held on 27 November, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced that grain output in the Soviet Union this year was 179 million tons, 56 million tons fewer than in 1978. The output of petroleum, natural gas and electric power this year, as mentioned in his speech, is also lower than the annual targets. He was not completely satisfied with the draft plan for 1980 and the achievements during the past 4 years as put forward by the Soviet State Planning Commission to the plenary session, because the 1980 tasks are lower than those specified in the 5-year plan. A strained situation still exists in certain sectors of the national economy.

Brezhnev said: "The output of petroleum this year is 585 million tons," "the output of natural gas will exceed 400 billion cubic meters" and "the output of electric power will reach 1,245 billion kilowatt hours." All these are lower than the targets specified by the conference of the Supreme Soviet held in November last year. In his report, Brezhnev mentioned no figures on iron and steel production. He only said: "There is still not enough metal."

Brezhnev said: "The main reason for the continuous existence of weak links and shortcomings is that developments have not been made as planned in further raising production efficiency and improving quality in work." "This has created disproportions, shortages and insufficient reserves."

He criticized 11 ministers by name. They are the ministers of communications, power and electrification, ferrous metallurgy, construction of heavy industry enterprises, tractor and agricultural machine building, chemical industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, food industry, meat and dairy industry, light industry and trade.

Brezhnev said: Problems in the field of communications and transport are "particularly acute." He criticized "the Ministry of Communications and the Planning Commission for failing to insure the proper implementation" of the resolution adopted by the Central Committee on the development of transportation. He pointed out that plans for transporting fuel, ore, lumber and grain and other important cargo have been seriously undermined.

He also stressed the strained situation that exists in the supply of fuel and electric power to meet the needs of the national economy. He said: "Conservation of fuel and power will continue to be an extremely important nationwide task." He also pointed out that "the situation in capital construction remains unsatisfactory."

Brezhnev also said: In agricultural production, due attention has not been given to the quality of farm produce even now. He also pointed out that many light industrial products, such as the most common drugs, soap, detergents, toothbrushes, toothpaste, needles and thread, baby clothes and other commodities are still out of stock.

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JAPAN TOLD OF INCREASED SOVIET FAR EAST AIR POWER

OW021430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 2 (XINHUA)--U.S. Air Force sources have informed the Japanese Defence Agency that the Soviet Union has, of late, increased the strength of its Far East Air Force's fighter-bombers, reported YOMIURI SHIMBUN today.

This confidential information was given during the Chief of Staff of Japanese Air Self-Defence Force Yamada's visit to the United States in mid-November. Reliable sources in the Japanese Defence Agency disclosed that the fighter-bombers the Soviet Union has deployed in the Far East include MIG-23s, MIG-27s, SU-20s, and SU-19s, all of which are supersonic, big size, long-distant and heavy-loaded. Among them, the SU-19 and MIG-23 fighter-bombers, if taking off from the Soviet Primorye, are capable of reaching all parts of Japan. The number of these two types of bombers stationed by the Soviet Union in the Far East has now surpassed four hundred.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN also reported that the Soviet Union has already deployed more than a dozen of its Backfire bombers in the Far East. These bombers, plus the above mentioned new-type fighter-bombers, give the Soviet Far East Air Force the character of "long-distance movement and high speed with heavy loads".

In the face of the increased Soviet Far East Air Force's strength, the report said, the U.S. Air Force has already deployed eighteen up-to-date F-15 fighter-bombers at Kadena Air Base in Okinawa in September and planned to add seventy-four more next autumn. At the same time, the United States has also urged Japan to equip its Air Self-Defence Force with F-15 bombers. The Japanese Defence Agency has ear-marked funds from its next year's annual budget for buying thirty-four F-15 fighter-bombers.

JAPAN GIVES PRC PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TREATMENT

OW020136 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to an agreement reached by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Japan will give preferential tariff treatment to all commodities imported from China beginning in April 1980, so that the customs duty can be maintained at a normal rate or duty-free.

XINHUA CITES OHIRA LETTER TO CHINESE PEOPLE

OW020326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0319 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Exchange of personnel and the volume trade between Japan and China have increased five times since the normalization of relations between the two countries in 1972, declared Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in his letter to the Chinese people.

The letter, handed personally by Prime Minister Ohira to a Chinese journalist delegation on November 20 during his meeting with i., was carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

The letter continues, "As one who has made meagre effort in the development of Japan-China relations, I feel overjoyed at their smooth development." Referring to his forthcoming third visit to China, the prime minister said, "China is one of the countries which have left the deepest impression in my mind in my political career."

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After reviewing the opening of the regular aviation services and the exchange of visits by government leaders and of students, the letter continues, "My personal meetings with men of importance of your country have remarkably increased. So I strongly feel the affinity between the two countries." He added that in the forthcoming visit his mission is to open a solid road for the Japanese-Chinese relations in the 1980s.

HUANG HUA SAYS CHINESE READY TO WELCOME OHIRA

CW020736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government and people are ready to give Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira "a rousing welcome", Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said in an interview with XINHUA here today.

Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping scheduled talks with the Japanese leader who would be visiting China from December 5 through 9, Huang Hua said. Other Chinese leaders would also meet the Japanese prime minister.

Expected topics for discussion were economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, as well as an extensive exchange of views on the situation in Asia and other international issues of mutual concern, the Chinese foreign minister added.

China and Japan were close neighbours enjoying a traditional profound friendship, he said. In 1972, he recalled, then Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Onira came to China and relations between the two countries were normalized. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping visited Japan last year when instruments for ratification of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty were exchanged, bringing their friendly cooperation to a new stage.

During Prime Minister Ohira's stay, Huang Hua said, the two sides would study in detail ways to strengthen their economic cooperation, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges and diplomatic consultations. A cultural agreement was scheduled for signing. "China and Japan agree that development of their friendship is in the fundamental interest of the two peoples and conducive to safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world," Minister Huang Hua said. Prime Minister Ohira's coming visit would enable the two countries to take a big, solid stride forward in their friendly cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he said.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES EXHIBIT--Guangzhou, 20 Nov--An exhibition of household electrical appliances produced by the Japanese Sanyo Company and an accompanying technical symposium opened in the Guangdong provincial exhibition center here yesterday. The exhibition is jointly hosted by the Sanyo Electrical Company and the second light industry bureau of Guangdong Province. On display are more than 240 products including air conditioners, freezers, beauty parlor appliances, kitchen utensils, lamps and lanterns, sound equipment, cleaning apparatus and solar energy systems. The exhibition is scheduled to close on November 29. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW]

THAILAND'S UPPADIT ON FOREIGN FORCES IN KAMPUCHEA

OW302135 Beijing XINHUA in English 2126 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 30 (XINHUA)--Sustained efforts must be made by various countries to ensure the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, said Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun today. It is no easy matter to get the resolution implemented with good results, he stressed.

The foreign minister made these remarks when he met the press following talks with Madame Lise Ostergaard, visiting Danish minister without portfolio in charge of foreign affairs, according to a report of the Thai National Broadcasting Station this evening.

Uppadit said that the great majority of U.N. members endorsed the resolution on the Kampuchean question, which was advanced by the ASEAN and other countries. This shows they supported the ASEAN position for a speedy restoration of peace in the Southeast Asian region and adhered to the principle of safeguarding peace.

The Thai policy of taking in Indochinese refugees on a temporary basis has won support and cooperation from an increasing number of countries, he added.

While meeting with the Danish minister, Uppadit exchanged views with her on the Indo-chinese situation, the implementation of the U.N. resolution on the Kampuchean question, and other international issues of common concern. The Danish minister expressed her appreciation of Thailand's humanitarian stand in taking in large numbers of Indochinese refugees. She maintained that the position taken by Thailand and the other ASEAN countries on Kampuchea and Indochinese refugees is correct.

BEIJING CAMBODIAN SERVICE CITES GISCARD ON KAMPUCHEA

BK010625 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] During a TV interview in Paris on 27 November, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that the holding of hostages, particularly of diplomatic personnel, is unacceptable. Referring to the Kampuchean issue, Mr Giscard stated that foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea.

VODK DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW011308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas distributed leaflets to Vietnamese aggressor troops on various battlefields, demanding implementation of the United Nations resolution on immediate and total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported recently.

The radio said that some of these leaflets had been distributed directly to the garrisons of Vietnamese troops and some pasted on the trees by the roads. Some Vietnamese soldiers had deserted after reading these leaflets. The radio said that people in enemy occupied areas including functionaries and soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime supported the United Nations resolution. They distributed leaflets in Battambang City and its vicinity on November 16, urging Vietnamese soldiers to withdraw from Kampuchea.

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The radio also reported that some soldiers of Lao forces stationed in the vicinity of Stung Treng City were very glad when they heard of the U.N. resolution. They told the Kampuchean people that they did not want to die for the Vietnamese aggressors but wanted to return home as early as possible. They were furious against the Vietnamese authorities for their refusal to act according to the U.N. resolution.

VODK CITES ANTI-SRV PROTESTS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW021420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea said today that more than 300 placard-holding Kampuchean including soldiers and employees of the puppet regime held a demonstration near the Vietnamese Army command in Svay Rieng City on November 15, shouting slogans demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. resolution. On the night of the same day, puppet troops clashed with Vietnamese soldiers, resulting in 12 Vietnamese killed or wounded.

Similar demonstrations were reported to have taken place in the cities of Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Pursat, Kampong Speu and Takeo.

SIHANOUK, PENN NOUTH ARRIVAL IN PARIS REPORTED

OW261620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Paris, November 25 (XINHUA)--Samdech and Madam Norodom Sihanouk arrived here today. Also arriving on board the same plane were Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR THAILAND

OW301851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--A Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Wang Shangrong, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left Beijing this afternoon for a visit to Thailand at the invitation of General Saiyud Kerdthol, chief of staff of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Thailand.

WANG ZHEN MEETS VISITING THAI AVIATION DELEGATION

OW020740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this morning met the visiting aviation delegation of the Thai Government headed by Lt. Cdr. Aree Satayamana, under-secretary of state for the Ministry of Communications, with H.E. Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai Ambassador to China, as its advisor. Wang Zhen told the Thai friends that the opening of air service between China and Thailand would benefit the friendly relations, economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries. Present on the occasion was Shen Tu and Lin Zheng, director-general and deputy director-general of the Chinese General Administration of Civil Aviation.

The Thai delegation has come to China for talks on opening air service between the two countries.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT GREET LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK021010 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] On 1 December, the NPC Standing Committee and the PRC Government sent a greetings message to the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the Government of the LPDR on the occasion of Lao National Day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR, we extend our greetings to the SPC, the LPDR Government and the fraternal Lao people. The Lao people have had a fine tradition of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. In the recent past, the Lao people carried out an arduous and persistent struggle to gain national independence and liberation. We sincerely wish the Lao people success in safeguarding national sovereignty and building their country.

China and Laos are neighboring countries. The peoples in the two countries have maintained a traditional friendship. The Chinese people will, as in the past, persist in safeguarding the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples.

RAJARATNAM STRESSES ASEAN VIEW ON INDOCHINA TO SOVIET DELEGATION

OW021418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam told a visiting Soviet delegation yesterday that the Soviet Union should pay attention to the views of ASEAN on Indochina, which represent those of 240 million people in Southeast Asia, according to a REUTER report.

ASEAN's view that Vietnamese troops should withdraw from Kampuchea was shared by 91 members of the United Nations, as shown by the recent General Assembly vote, he told a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which visited his office yesterday. He stressed that Singapore was in no way the mouthpiece for China, as it has been accused by Radio Hanoi, and was in fact the spokesman for nobody but itself. "If 91 people say, yes, you must withdraw from Kampuchea, it cannot be that they are taking orders from China," he noted.

Rajaratnam asked the Soviet Union to consider ASEAN's point of view and pass it on to Vietnam. Singapore was dismayed that the Soviet Union was taking Vietnam's side over Kampuchea, "helping somebody who we think is no good for Southeast Asia," he said.

But that did not mean that bilateral relations with Moscow were not good, he added.

FANG YI MEETS AUSTRALIAN SCIENTIFIC-INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

OW291719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening met with a delegation from the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), led by Dr. Norman Keith Boardman, full-time member of the executive of the organization.

CSIRO is a research organization under the Australian Government, with more than 40 branches to promote basic and applied research into various subjects, including biology, geoscience, industrial technology and physical science. The delegation has come to investigate the situation with regard to scientific research in China so as to further develop scientific exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Australian Ambassador to China C.G. Woodard, and Qin Lisheng, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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CCP DELEGATION LED BY ULANHU LEAVES ROMANIA FOR HOME

Departure From Romania

OW302113 Beijing XINHUA in English 2105 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Ulanhu left here for home today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (R.C.P.) and deputy prime minister; Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the R.C.P. Executive Political Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Ioan Avram, member of the party Central Committee and minister of machine-building; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador to China; and other party and government officials.

While bidding farewell to Comrade Ulanhu at the airport, Comrade Niculescu warmly shook hands with and embraced him. He asked Comrade Ulanhu to convey the best regards and good wishes of Comrade Ceausescu to Comrade Hua Guofeng. Comrade Ulanhu again expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality accorded the Chinese delegation during its stay in Romania. He expressed the belief that the friendly, cooperative relations between the two parties and between the two countries and the two peoples will be further strengthened and developed in many respects. Ambassador Chen Shuliang and other Chinese diplomatic officials in Romania were also at the airport to see the delegation off.

Arrival in Beijing

OW010848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, returned to Beijing by air this morning after attending the 12th congress of the Romanian Communist Party. They were greeted at the airport by Hu Yaobang, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Ji Pengfei, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Mrs. Dumitrescu, wife of the Romanian ambassador to China; and Panait Lefter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in China.

PRC JOURNALIST DELEGATION LEAVES ROMANIA FOR HOME

OW301915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese journalist delegation headed by Hu Sha, deputy chief editor of the GUANGMING DAILY, left here for home after a visit to Romania. The delegation, who arrived here on November 15, attended both the opening and closing ceremonies of the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. During its stay here, the delegation toured the city of Bucharest and the county of Iasi, and met with leaders of a number of newspapers there.

BEIJING RADIO FEATURES MATERIAL ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

OW010632 [Editorial Report OW] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 29 November carries a radioscript provided by the Yugoslav radio and television organization entitled: "Celebrate the National Day of Yugoslavia--the 'Day of the Republic' on 29 November."

According to the radioscript, the Yugoslav People's Army, composed of some 300,000 veteran fighters, 17 divisions and 80 independent brigades and guerrilla detachments, won great victories in several major campaigns in 1943, liberating nearly half of the occupied land in Yugoslavia and forming a third frontline in Europe which pinned down 36 fascist divisions. Under the leadership of President Tito, Yugoslavia has developed from an agricultural country into a modern state with fairly developed industry over the past 35 years. Per capita income averages \$2,000 dollars.

Under Yugoslavia's direct democratic system, 4 million citizens participate in the administration of state affairs. Over the past 35 years, the national production of Yugoslavia averaged 1.2 percent annually and industrial growth increased 14-fold. Yugoslavia's rapid development of national economy also finds expression in the marked improvement in the people's living standards and their increasing demand for scientific and cultural knowledge. Approximately 50,000 students graduate every year in Yugoslavia, and nearly 50 million copies of books in 10,000 categories are published annually for the country's 22 million people. "It must be pointed out that all achievements won by Yugoslavia, including the struggle for freedom waged by the people between 1941 and 1945, the building of a modern, democratic community in the days after the war, and Yugoslavia's activities on the international arena, are inseparable from President Tito's ideology and practice."

The same service also transmits a report on background material on Yugoslavia. The report provides such basic information as the geographic location of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] and its strategic position, and its area, population, capital, language, nationalities and history since the 15th century. The report also recalls the founding of the people's regime on 29 November 1943, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in 1945 and the SFRY in 1963, outlines the country's economic growth in post-war days, and hails Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and its struggle against foreign control and subversion to safeguard Yugoslavia's national security in recent years. The report says: "The exchange of visits between President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng has furthered the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries to a new stage of all-round development."

APP: FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENT VISITS PRC

0W270908 Hong Kong APP in English 0823 GMT 27 Nov 79 0W

[Excerpt] Beijing, Nov. 27 (AFP)--Chinese leaders are very interested in opposition movements in Eastern European countries and Eurocommunism, an informed source said here today. The source made the disclosure during a discreet visit to China by Jiri Pelikan, one of the main dissidents of the "Prague spring" movement in 1968.

Mr Pelikan, a former director of Czechoslovak television, was invited to China by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in his capacity as an Italian member of the European Parliament. He was the first East European dissident invited to China. Mr Pelikan, a former official of the Czechoslovak Communist youth organization, was apparently invited by Hu Yaobang, propaganda director of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Mr Hu, a Politburo member, forged links with Mr Pelikan when he headed the Chinese Communist youth in the 1950s and early 1960s. Mr Pelikan had been in China once, in 1959. Mr Hu and other Chinese Communist officials gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Mr Pelikan, who held political talks for four days in Beijing before leaving the Chinese capital Sunday for Shanghai and Guangzhou. An informed source said Chinese leaders whom Mr Pelikan met were especially interested in dissidence and opposition movements generally in the Eastern bloc countries as well as Eurocommunism.

XINHUA COMMENTARY SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW010804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--A PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today expresses support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights.

To regain their national rights, the commentary says, the heroic Palestinian people have for thirty years or more been waging an unremitting struggle against the Israeli aggressors. They have withstood tests and tempered themselves under difficult and complicated conditions, and thus won praises and admiration from all justice-upholding countries the world over.

While resisting the enemy's armed aggression in recent years, the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, carried out struggles on the political and diplomatic fronts. In his visits to Austria, Spain, Turkey and Portugal this year, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat informed the leaders of these countries of the objectives of PLO struggles and the present course of action. The PLO has maintained contacts with the United States through various channels, urging the U.S. to change its position towards it.

PLO diplomatic activities have achieved remarkable results in a short time. More and more Western countries have come to realize that Palestine is the crux of the Middle East issue, and that it is necessary to restore to the Palestinian people their rights including that to establish their own state.

But, Israel is still obstinately persisting in its aggressive stand and refuses to recognize the PLO, thus obstructing a just and overall settlement of the Middle East problem. This reactionary position is naturally condemned by people throughout the world. In order to bring the settlement of the Middle East problem into its own orbit so as to carry out infiltration and expansionism in the area at random, a certain superpower is energetically sowing dissensions among the Arab countries and weakening their combat strength in the united struggle against the enemy. This has aroused vigilance among many Arab countries.

In a meeting not long ago with the delegation from the Palestine National Council led by its President Khalid al-Fahum, Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng reaffirmed the principles of the Chinese Government on the settlement of the Middle East problem. In a message to the president of the United Nations Commemoration Conference on the international day of solidarity With the Palestinian People, Premier Hua once again reaffirmed that "the Chinese Government and people will unwaveringly support the just struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights, including the right to establish their own state, and that of other Arab peoples to recover their lost territories, and strongly condemn Israel's policy of aggression and expansion and its preemtory attitude of obstructing an overall settlement of the Middle East issue." This shows the principled stand of the Chinese people in firm support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

XINHUA CITES ZIMBABWE NATIONAL UNION COMMUNIQUE

OW011600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Maputo, November 30 (XINHUA)--The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) wiped out in the third quarter this year about 1,000 enemy troops, shot down nine aircraft, damaged three tanks and many military vehicles, announced the Zimbabwe National Liberation Union in a communique issued here yesterday.

The communique said that in a bid to strengthen its positions in negotiations at the Rhodesian constitutional conference in London, the Rhodesian regime concentrated a large number of troops in the notheastern and eastern province equipped with airplanes, tanks and military vehicles and launched a large-scale offensive on the liberation army in an attempt to reoccupy the liberated areas. The liberation army put up a stubborn resistance by combining jungle warfare with surprise attack to deal with the enemy and destroy large quantities of military supplies.

Fighting in close collaboration with the people's militia, the ZANLA combatants forced the enemy to abandon some of their positions. ZANLA sapper units repeatedly sabotaged rail and road links. The bridge crossing the West Nicholson and Fort Victoria Road has been blown up twice this year.

At present, fierce fighting is still going on in the northern and western parts of Bulawayo as well as in Insiza, lower Gwelo and some other places.

ACTIVITIES OF SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT DURING VISIT TO BEIJING

State Council Banquet

OW301706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 39 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--"As a sincere friend and brother of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, the Chinese Government and people will steadfastly support their just struggle, strongly condemn the superpowers' expansion and rivalry in the Middle East and resolutely oppose Israel's stubborn obstruction of an overall and just settlement of the Middle East question." This was stated by Vice-Premier Li Xiannian at the State Council's banquet given here this evening in honour of General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president of the Sudan.

Vice-President Khalil said that in order to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and establish them in their own free country, the Sudanese Government would spare no effort. He said that they had appealed to all Arab countries to "iron out differences, unite as one, and decide on a unified and concrete strategy to deal with the Zionists' plans so as to restore the rights of the Arab nation."

The banquet took place in the Great Hall of the People. Among those present were Xu Xiangqian, vice-premier and minister of national defence, Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his toast at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said that under the leadership of President Numayri, the Sudanese people had frustrated plots of subversion and sabotage engineered by the hegemonists and won continuous victories in defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and that they had scored gratifying successes in strengthening national unity, upholding the unity of the country and developing the national economy and culture.

The Sudanese Government, he said, has pursued a non-aligned policy, supported the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and of African peoples, worked hard to safeguard and promote Arab unity and African unity, thus positively contributing to the united struggle of the Third World countries and peoples against hegemonism.

Vice-Premier Li said: "At present, the situation in the Middle East and in the world as a whole is developing in a general direction favourable to the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and unfavourable to imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli expansionism." He went on to say that "Israel must abandon its policy of aggression and expansion, super-power acts of hegemonism must be exposed and opposed, the occupied Arab territories must be recovered and the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, achieve self-determination and establish their own state, must be realized."

He hoped that the Arab countries "will guard against the hegemonists' scheme of sowing discord, show mutual understanding and restore their solidarity in the fight against their common enemies, so as to expedite the realization of their lofty national objectives."

Speaking of the relations between the two countries, Vice-Premier Li said: The Chinese and Sudanese people have always sympathized with and supported each other, and a profound friendship has been forged between us." He expressed his conviction that, with joint efforts, the friendship between China and the Sudan "will stand the test of time and will flow on for ever like the waters of the Chang Jiang (Yangtze) and the Nile Rivers".

In his speech, First Vice-President Khalil conveyed President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's warm greetings and good wishes to Premier Hua Guofeng and Chairman Ye Jianying of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The Sudanese people, General Khalil said, were following with interest and admiration the struggle waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Hua Guofeng in developing agriculture, industry, science, technology and national defence. "Your progress and strength are not only victories for your great country but for all Third World and developing countries as well," the Sudanese leader added.

He wished the Chinese people every success in their various projects and economic construction.

Discussing the Sudan's external policy, Vice-President Khalil said that his country had always stood by the Third World countries and shown concern for the problems of the Arab and African peoples. "The glorious and just struggle of our Arab nation is now at a critical stage and we are fulfilling all our commitments to it," Khalil said. The Sudan supported the African national liberation movements fighting for independence in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, he said.

Referring to the contention of the big powers in Africa and their blatant intervention there, he said that these actions were causing tragedy in certain areas of that continent. "We have resisted their actions, basing ourselves on the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and proceeding from the conviction that the African people enjoy sovereign rights over their land and that they should manage their own affairs," he said. As a member of the non-aligned movement, Vice-President Khalil said, the Sudan opposed the big powers' attempts to carry out political infiltration, expand their influence and interfere with the internal affairs of developing countries.

Speaking of bilateral relations between China and the Sudan, Vice-President Khalil said that the two peoples were linked together by their common struggle and that the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples were growing steadily. He expressed the conviction that the friendship of the two peoples and the cooperation between the two countries would become still closer in the days to come.

Members of the Sudanese political and military delegation led by General Khalil, and Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahma, were among the guests.

Present were leading members of other departments of the Chinese Government, the Islamic Association of China, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Beijing Revolutionary Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Song Hanyi.

Concert Attendance With Huang Zhen

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and the political and military delegation he is leading, were entertained at a concert here this evening.

This evening's programme included a variety of songs and dances presented by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble and the Beijing Opera "A Gift of Pearl at Rainbow Bridge" by the No 2 Beijing Opera Troupe of China.

At the end of the performance, Vice-President Khalil, accompanied by Huang Zhen, minister of culture, and He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, went on stage to present the artists with a basket of flowers and congratulate them.

Talks With Li Xiannian

OW010900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-premier of the State Council, and General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, had their first talks here this morning.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views sincerely on the further strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and on international issues of common concern.

Taking part in the talks on the Sudanese side were Engineer Nasr ad-Din Mustafa, minister of national planning; Daf'allah al-Hasan Yusuf, minister of education and guidance; 'Uthman 'Abdallah an-Nadhir, state minister for finance and national economy; Mubarak Uthman Rahman, Sudanese ambassador to China; and Major General Yusuf Ahmad Yusuf, deputy chief of staff.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Gao Yi, vice-minister of education; and Song Hanyi Chinese ambassador to the Sudan.

Second Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW021308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president and minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, continued their talks here today.

Called on by Xu Xiangqian

OW021312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian this afternoon called at the guesthouse to meet with General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Sudan. Sudanese Ambassador to China Mr. Mubarak 'Uthman Rahmah was present.

Also present were He Ying, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan.

Sudan Radio Commentary

OW021103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Nov--Sudan-China relationship is "a successful model" for cooperation between two countries, Radio Omdurman said in a commentary yesterday.

Broadcast on the occasion of the visit to China by Sudanese First Vice President 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, the commentary continued: "Such cooperation reflects the significance attached to the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and is free from the danger of global hegemonism and contention."

It noted: "Sudan always respects China sincerely and supports China in its efforts to maintain world peace and security. The record of economic cooperation between China and Sudan bears most convincing witness to the establishment of such firm relations."

In conclusion, the commentary said: "We place great hopes on the first vice president's visit to China. We are convinced that the visit will bring about more cooperation, more understanding and more friendship between the people of Sudan and China."

BRIEFS

EXHIBITS IN MADAGASCAR--Tananarive, 16 November--The Chinese photo and book exhibition and Chinese film week closed today in Finanarantsoa, Madagascar. Jointly sponsored by the Malagasy Ministry of Revolutionary Culture and Art and the Chinese Embassy here, the exhibition had on show more than 250 photos reflecting the achievements made in the Chinese socialist revolution and construction. Over 1,000 books, paintings, papercuts and postcards were also exhibited. The exhibition opened on October 24 in the three cities of Tananarive, Tomatave and Fianarantsoa, and drew a total of 50,000 visitors. The film week was sponsored by the Malagasy Ministry of Information and the Chinese Embassy. The exhibition and the film week were held to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW]

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AFP: BEIJING RIBAO CITES DECISION AGAINST DEMOCRACY WALL

OW020754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 2, (AFP)--Beijing authorities have taken their expected decision about the city's poster-covered Democracy Wall, expected to mean that its present use will fade into history. According to the BEIJING RIBAO today, yesterday's so-far unspecified decision, by the municipal revolutionary committee, was intended to "guarantee the democratic rights of the people, protect legality and suppress illegal acts." Observers today excluded any possibility that the wall would continue to be used in its present form.

Members of the committee, which ended a three-day meeting yesterday, expressed their "great anger" during extensive discussions at those who used the wall with "hidden motives," the BEIJING RIBAO said. Such people were said to have committed illegal acts, disturbed social order and upset "construction of the four modernisations."

The committee decided to back proposals of the 12th session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee for "appropriate measures" about the "Xidan Wall", the paper added. Several deputies at the Standing Committee session, which ended on Thursday, called for suppression of the wall's use. Today the wall, at the Xidan crossroads, had its usual look with dozens of people reading the posters. For the most part these had been up for at least a week, with only one new poster immediately obvious. The municipal revolutionary committee also decided that the 7th session of the 3rd municipal people's congress would begin next Thursday, the BEIJING RIBAO reported.

Protest at Democracy Wall

OW021226 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 2 (AFP)--A Chinese man today risked police repression to protest the closing down of the Xidan Street Democracy Wall, expected any time now.

His poster, signed "A Spectator," was the first to appear on the Democracy Wall in reaction to the condemnation of the wall by the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee on Thursday, since which the known activist movements seem to have gone underground.

The Beijing municipal authorities, who were urged by the NPC Standing Committee to take "suitable measures" to ban the wall as "a platform for illegal activities" going against the "stability and unity" of the regime, gave their approval of the NPC call this weekend.

They have issued a circular containing their decision which, however, has not yet been made public.

The condemnation did not prevent thousands of Chinese from using their day off this Sunday and the temporary suspension of sentence against the famous wall to go and read the posters, nearly all of which dated from before the decision.

But despite the general atmosphere of repression against both "counterrevolutionary activities" and troublemakers including common law criminals--which has resulted in a string of death sentences over recent weeks--the anonymous little poster appeared describing the authorities' position as "ultra-leftist".

The poster said that the wall should not be shut down. "Frank words, even though unpleasant, are good for you. Good medicine can be bitter but it cures the sickness".

The poster listed in five points the reasons for opposing the closing of the wall, the only place in Beijing where people have been allowed to stick posters since March, stressing in the first place that the ban itself was "ultra-leftist".

"If you shut people's mouths and only allow them to say nice things they remain bitter inside. The (disgraced, radical) gang of four (leaders) invoked this sort of centralism to put down democracy."

"In the three years that have followed the shaming of the gang of four, the spirits of the cadres and masses have not been fully liberated. The wall helped to liberate people's minds".

The banning of the wall in Xidan Street would lead to lots of little democracy walls springing up, the poster said. The poster asked whether, like those whom the authorities accused of using the wall "with hidden designs to create troubles", those who had made the decision to close down the wall "also had concealed aims". The poster, which was read by many passers-by after it went up this afternoon, finished with the warning that "to follow the general tendency can be also harmful to the country".

BEIJING RIBAO CONDEMS WEI JINGSHENG'S CRIMES

HK300208 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Article by Li Ping: "Counterrevolutionary Elements Must Not Be Allowed To Sabotage Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The serious crimes of counterrevolutionary element Wei Jingsheng in inciting people to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, supplying military information to foreigners and betraying the motherland have received solemn and just judgement and punishment by the people's courts. The verdict has upheld the dignity of the socialist legal system and demonstrated the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of great current significance in defending the current political situation of stability and unity and eradicating the root of evil in creating social unrest. It has, therefore, won the ardent concern and resolute support of the masses.

Holding the banner of so-called "democracy," deliberately creating new social unrest and sabotaging stability and unity so as to seize power amid confusion constituted the outstanding features of Wei Jingsheng as he carried out counterrevolutionary activities; they have also constituted a significant current orientation of the class enemies in carrying out sabotage activities. In the reactionary journal TANSUO, which he edited and published, Wei Jingsheng brazenly shouted: "I call upon my comrades: Let us unite under the banner of democracy. We must believe no more in the 'stability and unity' of the autocrats" and "seize power from the hands of those bureaucrats." Here Wei Jingsheng openly incited the people to set "democracy" against "stability and unity," openly slandered China's state political power of people's democratic dictatorship and the political system of democratic centralism as "autocracy," and shouted with a murderous look on his face about "seizing power" from the proletariat. This has clearly demonstrated that his so-called "democracy" means creating social unrest and sabotaging stability and unity. As a matter of fact, Wei Jingsheng acted in this way. By putting up reactionary big-character posters and reactionary journals on the wall in Xidan, he created rumors, slandered people, sowed discord among people, attacked the socialist system and incited counterrevolutionary seizure of power. [paragraph continues]

He was, however, not satisfied with all this. He even wanted to vigorously establish ties, expand his organization and recruit "new political forces." He wanted to extend his counterrevolutionary activities from Beijing and other places. He even willingly served as scum of the nation and carried out treasonable activities. His aim was very clear. He wanted to disrupt our country once again in order to seize power amid the confusion and allow a small handful of careerists and social scum to become the masters of the 900 million people.

However, people will never tolerate the counterrevolutionary acts deliberately aimed at creating social unrest and sabotaging stability and unity. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" precisely put up the banner of "great democracy," shouted that they wanted to "thoroughly improve the dictatorship of the proletariat" and engaged themselves in "kicking aside the party committees to develop revolution." At one time they struggled against the "capitalist-roaders," and at other times they rectified the "royalists." At one time they dragged out the "democrats," and at other times they grabbed the "capitulationists." At one time they criticized "bourgeois rights," and at other times they buried themselves with the "bourgeoisie within the party." Thereby, creating great disorder throughout the country. In this protracted upheaval, so many people had their families broken up and so many people wasted their youth! In this protracted upheaval, China's national economy was dragged to the brink of collapse, China's science, technology, culture and education were seriously wrecked, our people's material and spiritual lives were greatly impoverished, and the Chinese nation suffered very grave calamities. After enduring the 10-year catastrophe, the 900 million Chinese people, who have profoundly experienced the sufferings of the upheaval, have long greatly loathed the "great democracy" of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and greatly hate any disturbances. The situation of stability and unity today was not easily obtained. People yearn for stability and order. No conscientious Chinese will tolerate any upheaval which the counterrevolutionary elements create or allow the historical tragedy to be repeated. Today, there are still a few counterrevolutionary elements who hold that so long as they mount high and make a call, all other people will rally around them. They still believe that the turbulent situation in the Great Cultural Revolution will recur. This is merely daydreaming!

Developing modernization amid stability and unity constitutes the fundamental interest of the Chinese people and our greatest politics at the moment. Without doing a good job in promoting the four modernizations, we shall not be able to eradicate the calamities which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought us, and when we encounter many difficulties and troubles, we shall not be able to solve them, and there will be no hope for our country and nation. To insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, we must have a political situation of stability and unity. Only in this way is it possible to concentrate our attention on developing the four modernizations, concentrate our efforts to conduct investigations and study, and study and explore objective economic laws. One of our greatest lessons of the past 30 years is that we have not truly concentrated our efforts on promoting economic construction. Today, if we cannot maintain the political situation of stability and unity and still allow various kinds of social disturbances to tie up the energy of leadership organs at all levels, as well as the cadres and masses, we will not be able to concentrate our attention on developing the four modernizations, and our economy will still not be able to develop quickly. It is precisely for this reason that the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and all kinds of antisocialist class enemies always want to create social unrest, sabotage stability and unity, and sabotage our four modernizations. We cannot but deal resolute blows at these sabotage activities of the class enemies. Only by so doing is it possible to act in accord with the interests and desires of the 900 million people.

Some of them are reasonable when viewed from a certain aspect but prove to be unreasonable when viewed from the overall situation. Though some demands are quite reasonable, it is not possible to solve them at the moment. Whether we are going to gradually satisfy the reasonable demands or carry out detailed ideological work concerning the unreasonable demands, we need a political situation of stability and unity. Only with this kind of situation is it possible to solve all kinds of problems one by one, according to their relative importance. This appears to be a slow method, but in fact it is the quickest. If the situation is thrown into turmoil and people cannot work normally, even if the problem brought up is one that should and could be solved, it cannot be solved because nobody can take action to solve it. And if order in work and production is sabotaged, it will be difficult to carry on with normal production, let alone promote the four modernizations, in which case the only result can be a fall in the living standards of the people of the whole country. Even if certain problems exist in the work style of the cadres, they can only be gradually solved by means of normal party work and supervision by the masses in a political situation of stability and unity, under the full authority of the party Central Committee and the party organizations at all levels, and through strengthening the sense of organization and discipline. If the method of 'disruption' is applied, it will not help to correct unhealthy trends, and in fact it will have the opposite effect. Everyone should consider the historical facts of how the various unhealthy trends of today developed amid the malignant disruption of the Great Cultural Revolution; the results of further creating disruption will then be readily apparent. Certain young people (and not only young people) who have been affected by anarchism and extreme individualism do not understand the laws of socialist development, nor do they understand the importance of looking at problems from the viewpoint of the overall situation. They are prone to be befuddled by counterrevolutionaries like Wei Jingsheng and sometimes they want to join in their troublemaking, thinking that acting in this way is at least beneficial to individual current interests. They do not know that the result will actually be the opposite. We must help them to see the truth, so that they will understand that by intending to sabotage stability and unity the counterrevolutionaries are acting against the vital interests of the 900 million people. This is an important task in our ideological work.

The counterrevolutionary activities of Wei Jingsheng again tell us that antisocialist class enemies still exist in our society. They are hostile to our dictatorship of the proletariat and our socialist system and intend to carry out subversive activities. However, in socialist society it is very difficult for them to directly unfurl their banner for attaining their counterrevolutionary aims, and they always have to clear the way for their counterrevolutionary activities by causing social turmoil. They always want to take advantage of certain shortcomings in our work, of certain temporary difficulties in our economy, and of certain erroneous ideas and muddled concepts in the thinking of a few people, to stir up trouble, cause incidents and disrupt our regime. We must, therefore, maintain a high degree of vigilance against them. We must correctly distinguish and handle the two different kinds of contradictions, resolutely uphold the political situation of stability and unity, and resolutely prohibit the counterrevolutionaries from causing turmoil. We must impose severe legal punishment on the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries against whom evidence is ironclad.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL HAILS VALIDITY OF PAST LAWS

OW021305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 30 November editorial: "A Necessary Measure To Strengthen the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov--"The resolution on the validity of laws and decrees enacted since the founding of the People's Republic of China" was approved by the 12th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress.

The resolution explicitly points out: With the exception of those laws which are contradictory to the Constitution and those formulated by the 5th National People's Congress and to the decrees formulated and approved by the 5th NPC Standing Committee, all laws and decrees formulated and approved by the former central people's government since the founding of the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949, and all laws and decrees laid down and approved by the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress since the Constitution of the People's Republic of China was formulated by the 1st session of the National People's Congress on 21 September 1954, shall remain in effect. This resolution is extremely necessary to perfect and strengthen the socialist legal system, safeguard as well as develop political stability and unity, and to promote China's modernization drive.

Since the founding of our country and until the start of the Cultural Revolution, China formulated a series of laws and decrees, playing a very effective role in safeguarding the development of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. Although some of these laws and regulations are no longer in effect or have been suspended by new laws and regulations, and some others must be supplemented and revised, the guidelines and contents of the majority of these laws and decrees are still applicable in the main. The resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on the validity of laws and decrees enacted since the founding of our country has provided an effective legal weapon for the public security and judicial departments and for the people. We will thus be able to effectively solve some existing problems in the legal system, insure our social order, order in product and work, order in teaching and scientific research and order in people's livelihood, and we can smoothly carry out our magnificent goal of realizing the four modernizations under a long period of political stability and unity.

As part of the superstructure, law reflects the will of the ruling class and serves the economic foundation. The laws and decrees formulated after the founding of our country are based on the people's democratic dictatorship, reflecting the will of the broad masses of people who have already become the ruling class, and the fundamental interests of the people. Therefore, these laws and decrees should have continuity. After the Constitution of the People's Republic of China was promulgated at the first session of the 1st NPC in 1954, a resolution was also adopted on the validity of all laws and decrees in use. Therefore, with the exception of those which are contradictory to the Constitution, laws and decrees laid down by the 5th NPC and the NPC Standing Committee, all laws and decrees enacted since the founding of our country should remain in effect. It goes without saying that this question is indeed very clear. But due to the deliberate sabotage and complete negation of the achievements won in the 17 years since the start of the Cultural Revolution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many valid laws and decrees were attacked, viciously criticized and suspended for no reason at all, many law books were destroyed and reprinting banned. Thus, many cadres and people do not understand that these laws and decrees are still in effect, and forget or even are not aware of the existence of such laws and decrees. As a result, lawbreakers have taken advantage of this opportunity. Under no circumstances should we allow this situation to continue.

Our legal system is not perfect, and many new laws and decrees must be formulated. Our legislative task is very great. However, many laws and decrees have, indeed, been laid down by us since the founding of our country. It is not true that we have no laws to follow, because there are laws covering many aspects. Proceeding from the original front of the proletarian legal system, we must strengthen and perfect our socialist legal system, under no circumstances should we abandon our original front and allow the lawbreakers to run rampant.

Lately, social order in some large and medium-sized cities has not been very good and criminal cases have increased. This should not be tolerated. Many past laws and decrees, including many laws and the regulation on security control and punishment laid down by the administrative council [zheng wu yuan 2398 0523 7108] and the State Council, are very effective legal weapons for safeguarding social order and preventing as well as dealing with bad people and criminal acts.

Following adoption of the resolution on the validity of laws and decrees enacted since the founding of our country, we will be able to use the past laws as a weapon to strengthen the mass work of security protection and help the special organs cooperate closely with the masses in dealing a telling blow to all criminals, punishing illegal acts violating security control, and in educating the young people who committed minor offenses. The adoption of this resolution does not create an obstacle to revision of past laws and regulations or the formulation of supplementary provisions at any time in the future on the basis of practical experience. Acting in accord with actual needs, all departments in charge may study the original laws and regulations, giving priority to each according to its urgency. With regard to all applicable laws and regulations, efforts should be made to print them for distribution and continue to sum up experience and issue supplements and revisions so as to gradually perfect our country's socialist legal system.

Strengthening the socialist legal system has a direct bearing on stability and unity and the four modernizations. We must vigorously publicize the NPC Standing Committee's resolution on the validity of laws and decrees enacted since the founding of our country in order to help everyone understand the importance of strengthening our legal system. The situation of absolute lawlessness which existed in the heyday of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" should never be allowed to reappear. Anyone who dares look down upon and defy the law definitely will be punished according to the law. The political situation of stability and unity in the urban and rural areas of our country will surely be consolidated and developed, and the Chinese people's great ideal of building a modern, powerful socialist state must and can be realized.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS RAPIST, COMMENTS ON REFORM ACTIVITIES

OW291313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

["How Beijing Helps Young Offenders Reform"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA)--A young man once infamous in the Andingmen area of Beijing for raping a ten-year-old girl, for which he spent three years in a reformatory, is today popular in the community, and known as a hard-worker who is considerate and ready to help others. In a XINHUA interview, the man, now 22, talked about what had happened to him as a teenager. He grew up during the Cultural Revolution when many schools had virtually ceased to function. His family was not well off and his parents did not impose any discipline on him. He fell into bad company. An elderly neighbor took to showing him suggestive pictures and told him obscene stories, which preyed on the boy's mind. In May 1974 when he was 16 he committed the rape.

He described how he lost all hope when he was taken to the reformatory. At the time his mother was bed-ridden with cancer and his father doing forced labor in a place outside Beijing for speculation offences. His sister was a jobless middle school graduate.

Later the news got better. "I burst into tears when I learned that my mother had been hospitalized free of charge after appeals by the police station and the ward committee on our behalf, and that my sister was given a job in a co-operative tailor's," the young man said.

After the mother was released from the hospital, she was taken care of by the daughter who was allowed to use a sewing machine belonging to the co-operative to work at home.

The man did a variety of temporary jobs when he came back from the reformatory, ranging from sweeping the streets to building bomb shelters. "I shall never forget how the police officers and ward committee members encouraged me whenever I did something good," he said. "In September this year, they helped me and seven other young men who used to be hooligans find better-paid government-run jobs."

Figures on young people with records of offences for the entire Beijing are still unavailable. But there are 326 out of a population of 55,000 in the Andingmen area in the East City District, their offences ranging from theft, burglary, gang-fights and attacking women. Cases of rape are relatively few.

"The law must punish those who have committed serious offences," Officer Han Bin of the Andingmen police station told XINHUA. "Adults who encourage younger people to commit crimes must be dealt with even more severely."

"Towards the majority of young offenders, however, the policy is one of education while helping them solve their practical problems," he said. "The majority of youths with criminal records in our area are working in co-operative factories or on government jobs."

The practice now is for the police station to issue a warning to a boy or girl discovered committing petty offences. If the case is more serious, the offender is called to the police station to confess. Then, a group composed of a police officer, a member of the neighbourhood committee and the offender's parents is set up to talk things over with the offender, helping him or her realize the importance of observing the law. The group continues to work in this manner until they are sure that the boy or girl is no longer likely to commit such an offence. Work done by education groups of this kind has proved to be effective in curbing the crime rate. A total of 58 criminal offences were committed in the first ten months of last year in the Andingmen area. During the same period of this year, the figure dropped to twelve. Co-operation between the police and young offenders' parents is being stressed. An officer from another police station describes it as of "key importance to the success in the work of helping young offenders to reform."

Many factories have also set up education groups, run with help from members of the Communist Youth League and older workers. A good example is the Guanghua timber plant where 22 young workers had criminal records or bad reputations for hooliganism. According to the plant youth league committee, all 22 are now good workers and four have been admitted into the league, a mass organization for advanced Chinese youth.

"One way of helping these young people is to praise them when they make progress," the League committee secretary said. For example, a young man, who used to be a pick-pocket, picked up a few yuan in the street and handed it over to the lost and found office. This was immediately made known throughout the plant.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE

OW290959 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Nov--The Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Industry convened a conference recently and decided to readjust the agricultural machinery industry throughout the country, to change the "large and comprehensive" and "small and comprehensive" agricultural machinery industry into a coordinated and specialized industry, and to turn small production into mass production to increase varieties of products, improve quality, reduce production costs and improve the durability of products.

The conference held that, since the founding of the country, the agricultural machinery industry has grown up from nothing and achieved rapid development. The total output of the agricultural machinery industry has been increasing at an annual rate of 13.1 percent. According to estimates in 1978, the country already has some 4,300 enterprises, including the county-run repairing and manufacturing plants, with a total employment of over 1.5 million staff and workers. The agricultural machinery industry has already developed a significant foundation. However, owing to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period, as well as to shortcomings and mistakes in the agricultural machinery departments, many problems still exist. The major problems are the following:

- There is a proportional imbalance within the agricultural machinery industry with a shortage in supply of machinery for animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and agricultural and sideline products processing;
- There is a weak foundation for production of heavy power machinery; light farming machinery; planting, harvesting, drying and transporting machinery;
- Despite the great number of enterprises, their foundation is weak, the number of backbone technicians is insufficient, production technology is low and incomplete;
- There is duplication in planning and production; production capacity is small and uneven;
- There is a low level of specialization and management, and a serious lack of coordination in supply, production and marketing.

Delegates attending the conference pointed out that lack of coordination, confusion, poor quality and waste are so serious that readjustment is imperative.

The conference maintained that specific measures of readjustment within the agricultural machinery industry include the following:

1. Readjust the course of production of enterprises and increase the production capacity for products in short supply. Duplicated enterprises and enterprises that produce inferior products will be closed.
2. Reorganize the agricultural machinery industry in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination in production; bring together the disorganized enterprises; form the sound ones into different types of specialized companies and general plants having the characteristics of an enterprise; carry out specialized production of products and spare parts; and realize specialization in technology and supplementary production.
3. Restructure and improve the production of the old products and develop new products; raise the level of standardization, seriation, interchangeability and compatibility for auxiliary equipment.

4. Restructure the enterprises aiming at improvement of product quality and reduction of production cost.
5. Complete the projects under construction, reduce the number of capital construction projects and do a good job in tapping production potential and in renovation and transformation of enterprises.
6. Organize enterprise-type production companies and manage enterprises by economic means.
7. Carry out initial transformation of the management system for agricultural machinery and carry out unified planning and graded management of agricultural machinery products.
8. Effectively solve problems in the production of spare parts and auxiliary equipment.
9. Strengthen scientific research and education and lay a good foundation for gradually realizing modernization in the agricultural machinery industry.
10. Actively expand exports and do a good job in importing foreign technology in a planned manner.

The conference demands that, through readjustment of the agricultural machinery industry, successes will be achieved in improving product quality, production technology and enterprise management; in reducing consumption of resources and production costs; in effectively solving problems in the production and supply of spare parts and auxiliary equipment of farm machines; and in increasing output of animal husbandry and harvesting machinery so that our country's agricultural machinery industry will develop in a still quicker and better way.

TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS INCREASE IN EXPORTS

OW290808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA)--The total value of China's exports amounted to 10,800 million U.S. dollars for January to October this year, 41.3 percent or almost 3,200 million U.S. dollars more than the same period of last year, according to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Value of commodities purchased for export throughout the country in the first ten months rose 32 percent over the same 1978 period. Marked increases were registered in the amount of farm produce, textiles, light industrial and other industrial goods and minerals purchased for export.

Imports totalled 12,400 million U.S. dollars during the same period, some 4,250 million U.S. dollars or a 51.8 percent increase over the January-October 1978 period. Fairly big rises were shown in major imports, including new technologies, complete plants, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and light industrial products such as television sets, tape recorders and wrist watches.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

OW281912 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0215 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Summary] This reporter recently visited (Liu Pingyi), vice chairman of the China Islamic Society, on the outskirts of Beijing Municipality. Member of the CPPCC National Committee, (Liu Pingyi) is in good health at 85. After giving an account of his life, he said that China is a country of many religions. Many of China's national minority people are Muslims.

He said: "The majority of China's Muslim population lives in two autonomous regions, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The religious belief of the masses of Muslims in China is respected by the government and protected by law. In China, the people's congresses and CPPCC committees at all levels have the participation of representatives of religious circles who discuss affairs of state with representatives from other circles."

Discussing the activities of China's Muslims, (Liu Pingyi) said that with the support of the People's Government, China's Muslims established their all-China organization, the China Islamic Society. "The society's tasks are to help the government implement the policy on freedom of religious belief, carry forward Islam's glorious tradition of cherishing the motherland and defending peace, strengthen unity among the Muslims of all nationalities and increase friendly contacts with Muslims of other countries. For many years, the China Islamic Society, acting upon the Koranic teaching that all Muslims are brothers, has supported the struggle of Islamic and Arab countries against aggression and also supported the struggle of Arabs and Palestinians against Israel's policy of expansion and aggression. The society has also organized Muslim pilgrimage groups to pay homage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia, sent delegations to attend international academic meetings on Islam and pay friendly visits to some Muslim countries, and invited Muslim friends to visit China."

In conclusion, (Liu Pingyi) said that the society would continue to promote friendly contacts with Muslims from other countries. This year, we have sent two delegations to pay friendly visit to (?Libya) and Pakistan and sent delegates to attend an Islamic meeting in Algeria and an international religious conference in the United States.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TRAINING, PROMOTING YOUNG CADRES

OW301145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 29 November commentator's article: "Grasp Firmly the Training and Promotion of Middle-Aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov--Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out in his "report on the work of the government" at the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress that "it is a most pressing task to stress the training and promotion of young and middle-aged cadres." Comrade Ye Jianying also pointed out in his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China: "Our cadres, and especially those in leading bodies at various levels, must as much as possible be joined by middle-aged and young people." This represents a major strategic policy decision by the party Central Committee. A decisive measure in achieving the four modernizations and a pressing task confronting the whole party is to painstakingly train and promote a large number of successors who are in the prime of life to leading bodies at various levels within a short period in the future, in accordance with this policy decision.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," party committees at various levels in close contact with the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and the implementation of the policy on cadres, have consolidated and strengthened the leading bodies of the overwhelming majority of localities and units under the leadership of the party Central Committee. A large number of veteran cadres capable of running the party, state and army have once again resumed leading posts. This was very necessary. First of all, these veteran cadres during the democratic revolution as well as in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction made important contributions to the party and people, and have accumulated a great deal of extremely valuable experience.

They represent a valuable treasure to the party and state. During the past 3 years and more, these long-tested and experienced veteran cadres have worked vigorously and diligently, dedicating themselves to the party's cause and doing their best to lead the broad masses of people to go all out in achieving the four modernizations. They have played an extremely important role in eliminating chaos and restoring order, bringing about a radical change in the situation, and implementing the line, principles and policies for the new period as laid down by the party. In the future great struggle to realize the four modernizations, these veteran cadres will still be the backbone elements and leaders of our leading bodies at various levels. It is absolutely wrong to look down on these veteran cadres.

However, we must also recognize the other side of the question; that is, there still exists certain incompatible contradictions between some of our leading bodies and the requirements for realizing the four modernizations. Meanwhile, the universal lack of young and vigorous middle-aged and young cadres among leading bodies at various levels represents an even more serious problem which merits our attention. In shouldering the important task of leading the masses of people to realize the four modernizations, leading bodies should not only study the many new problems and new situations and work out their solutions, but should also handle the many other arduous and concrete tasks. However, due to the law of nature, especially because of the ruthless persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past many years, some of our veteran cadres have not only grown old but have also had their health seriously ruined. Thus after returning to office, they want to contribute their share to the four modernizations and provide better service to the party and the people, but discover they no longer have sufficient energy. Their ability is not equal to their ambition. Some veteran cadres cannot even maintain 8 hours of work. Why have some party secretaries at prefectoral and county levels failed to frequently visit the grassroots units? A major reason is old age and poor health. It is not because they do not want to do it, but because they are unable to do it. Under the law of nature, men are not able to shoulder arduous work when their physical strength and energy has reached a certain stage, and this is irresistible. This problem will become even more prominent as time goes by.

But there are too few middle-aged and young cadres in leading groups at the county level or above. If such a situation is not quickly changed and large numbers of tested fine cadres, who are supported by the masses and are both young and physically fit, are not promoted to leading posts to replenish leading groups at all levels, how can the party's political line be definitely implemented. How can our proletarian revolutionary cause play the role of linking the past and the future and forge ahead into the future? Fundamentally speaking, the meticulous training and promotion of fine middle-aged and young cadres to quickly provide successors to leading groups at all levels will determine whether the functions and power of the leadership of our party and people's governments at all levels will be in hands of Marxists.

It will also determine the future and destiny of the party and state. The party's third plenary session decided to shift the entire party's focus of work to socialist modernization and clearly define the party's political line during the new historical period. On whom do we rely to implement this Marxist line? We count on the organizational line to insure the implementation of the political line; we also rely on leading cadres at all levels to lead the masses in implementing the political line. The readjustment and consolidation made in the past 3 years have basically put the absolute majority of leading groups in the hands of cadres who are trusted by the people. However, the lofty goal of the four modernizations requires the efforts of a number of generations. Will the party's political line remain in effect in the next 10 or 20 years? Will the situation of stability and unity remain afterwards?

The masses of the people have every reason to be concerned about these questions. Many of our senior cadres are in good physical health and mentally alert and may continue to work for several more years, even 10 more years. But looking toward the next several decades, they hope to quickly train and promote a number of young and relatively young fine cadres so that they can gradually take over their work. This will make it possible to provide successors to the party's cause by training them in practical work. This is a farsighted proposition; this high sense of responsibility to the party's cause is extremely admirable.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Throughout our national history there have been two sharply contrasting lines on the subject of the use of cadres, one being to 'appoint people on merit' and the other to 'appoint people by favoritism'. The former is the honest way and the latter the dishonest way." In training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, it is necessary to uphold the line of "appointing people on merit" and adhere to the criteria for cadres which stress political integrity and ability. Integrity refers mainly to the cadre's political attitude, the political quality and the way of thinking; by ability, we mean primarily the cadre's work capability and proficiency. Special emphasis should be placed on the following three requirements: 1. Cadres who firmly support the party's political line and ideological lines; 2. Cadres who are selfless and abide by law and discipline strictly, uphold party spirit and eradicate factionalism; and 3. Cadres who have a strong aspiration for the revolutionary cause, a sense of political responsibility and the ability to do their job efficiently. The above will be three basic requirements of our party toward cadres in the months to come. These requirements clearly define political integrity and ability in concrete terms. We will encounter difficulties in our lofty drive to realize the four modernizations.

It should be said that as a result of the criticism and investigation movement, we have a fairly clear picture of our cadres' political attitude and mental outlook. We can see more clearly who supports the party's line and who has firm party spirit, good work style, ability and enthusiasm in work. This has provided us with very favorable conditions for training and for the promotion of middle-aged and young cadres. We should give full scope to these favorable conditions and grasp firmly the work of training successors while senior cadres are still physically capable of doing it. We should boldly promote to leading positions at all levels middle-aged and fine young cadres who display initiative in constantly improving their skills in work. Overall, we should look for the following qualities in cadres in reference to their past showing: Cadres who are truly dedicated to the four modernizations, have emancipated their minds and are willing to study pains-takingly to constantly improve their skills; cadres who set good examples, display party spirit, abide by discipline and listen to the voice of the people. Excluding from promotion to leading groups in spite of their ability are those who were major followers of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, smashers and grabbers, careerists and factionalists who would not change, those who would not implement the party's line, principles and policies after repeatedly going through education, those who like to boast and flatter and those who are dishonest. Of course, we will still have to do patient educational work among them so as to help them correct their mistakes. Only by upholding these three requirements for training and promotion of cadres can we preserve the purity of leading groups at all levels and build leading groups into a command headquarters that can implement the party's line, principles and policies and lead the people to go after the four modernizations in unity.

Training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres is a major task of the entire party. It is a great historical responsibility of the old cadres. In the past, the overwhelming majority of old cadres fought on the forefront in the south and the north for more than half a century for the revolutionary cause of China. Now many of them are too old, and now their glorious task is to train, support and help the frontline commanders and retreat themselves to the second line. This is of even more significance than standing on the frontline themselves. Every old comrade should proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and the people, stand on a higher plane, think further ahead, warmly welcome young comrades to quickly grow up and consciously take up the work of selecting and training successors as their most important and pressing task. As far as old cadres are concerned, no other contribution is more valuable and important than that of training successors. Every old cadre should set an example, teach by personal example as well as verbal instruction, adopt various kinds of effective measures to pass on their experience and help and guide younger cadres in a down-to-earth manner and impart the party's fine traditions and work style and their own good thinking and rich experience to the middle-aged and young cadres. They should make conscious efforts to promote really outstanding and relatively young cadres to major positions, make strict demands on them and actively help them so they can seriously accept supervision by the masses, improve their ideological level and working ability and gradually take up leading responsibilities in various fields of work.

It should be pointed out that within our party and in society at large, there are still some ideological obstacles to training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres which must be resolutely overcome. To be sure, owing to the fact that for many years Lin Biao and the "gang of four," in order to usurp party and state power, wantonly trampled on the party's organizational line and promoted a number of cadres who had neither ability nor integrity, the political reputations of revolutionary successors were soiled, and the bad impression has remained to this day. Because of this, people have worries and misgivings of one kind or another, and this is understandable. But we should make a realistic appraisal of the conditions of middle-aged and young cadres. Among cadres in their forties or early fifties, many have been tested through the war of resistance against Japan or the war of liberation and have been tempered in socialist revolution and construction, and have generally been engaged in practical or professional work in various fields and have shouldered heavy responsibilities at their work posts. Even the students who graduated from universities and colleges in the 1950's and 1960's now have approximately 20 years of work experience, and many have become the backbone force on various fronts. Obviously, in many units it is these middle-aged and young cadres who are doing all the actual work. And why not select the outstanding ones from among them for leading positions? Of course, in training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, we must attach great importance to their tempering through practice and oppose the way Lin Biao and the "gang of four" got some people to "reach the sky in a single bound" or "go up in a helicopter." But, attaching importance to practice is not the same as "stressing qualifications and seniority." If in promoting cadres we always select those with longer service and of higher grades and insist that when the chief of an office leaves his job, the vacancy can only be filled by one of his deputies, and among the deputies the one with the longest service gets the job, then inevitably, many outstanding cadres will be buried and will be unable to advance. This practice of ranking cadres for promotion in the order of their grades and seniority has held back countless capable young people. We must not allow this practice to be repeated.

Training and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and solving the question of successors for leading bodies at all levels are regular and continuing work of the party, and not a campaign, a "crash job" or a "big bang." For 10 long years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed an ultraleftist organizational line and seriously undermined our party's work to train revolutionary successors. Seriously summing up and keeping in mind this bitter lesson is very useful for us in doing a good job of training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres. Party committees at all levels must act with both firm determination and sure-footedness and move neither at a leisurely pace nor in a reckless manner. It is necessary to begin to act right now, draw up plans, make concrete arrangements, implement measures, work in a planned and systematic way and move step by step toward the goal of making leading bodies at all levels composed largely of cadres in the prime of their lives. Here, age must be subordinated to moral and professional qualifications. A cadre is promoted when he is mature. It is necessary to prevent promoting a cadre only on the basis of his age in order to make up a number. It is necessary to adhere to the mass line in promoting cadres and uphold the principle that the party controls cadres. In promoting cadres, it is mandatory to widely ask the masses' opinion, and the matter must be seriously examined by the organizational departments and decided by party committees through collective discussions. It cannot be determined by the words of one or a few persons, and selection cannot be made at will based only on impressions; much less is it permissible to practice "what I say goes," to be mysterious about it or to promote cadres according to the will of a few persons or personal likes or dislikes.

In as early as the second year of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly pointed out: "The Chinese Communist Party is a party leading a great revolutionary struggle in a nation several hundred million strong, and it cannot fulfill its historic task without a large number of leading cadres who combine ability with political integrity."

Our party trained a large number of leading cadres with both ability and political integrity, who led the people of the whole country in winning the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. Now our party is leading 900 million people to accomplish the four modernizations. To fulfill this arduous and great historical task, it is all the more necessary to have a large number of leading cadres with both ability and political integrity. So long as we seriously sum up past experience and lessons, give full play to the backbone role of old cadres and painstakingly train and promote middle-aged and young cadres, a large number of leading cadres, who are dedicated to the cause of the four modernizations and good at working for the four modernizations, will come forward in our party, thus guaranteeing the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DUPLICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW021204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov --Today's RENMIN RIBAO frontpages a short commentary, saying that each one doing things in his own way is currently a serious problem in capital construction, as can be seen from the duplication of construction projects: One of the reasons for this duplication is the influence of the small-scale peasant economy, which depends on building "large and comprehensive" and "small and comprehensive" projects to maintain self-sufficiency.

The short commentary, entitled "Duplication in Construction Must Be Stopped," points out that, in planning their capital construction projects, many localities and departments tend to emphasize the needs of their own areas, systems and units for their own convenience; they do not hesitate to squander state funds to build their individual systems.

This situation runs counter to the socialist planned economy. The masses describe such a situation as: "While the old plants are still hungry, more new plants are being built." Under such a situation, huge financial and material resources and manpower of the state have been wasted, and the capital construction front has also been extended. This is one of the reasons why the number of capital construction projects cannot be reduced.

The short commentary says: The situation of having duplicate construction projects is rather common throughout the country. The mushrooming number of automobile plants everywhere is an example. According to statistics, 106 automobile plants have already been constructed in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and most of them are still expanding and renovating their plants and building more plants in order to catch up. Because of the great number of construction projects, the results of their investment are very poor.

In Shandong, for example, 17 automobile plants have been built in 13 prefectures and municipalities over the last decade. Since there was no overall plan, the production of eight plants has already ended; and because of a shortage of raw materials, the three plants in Qingdao, Laiwu and Penglai only produced 1,600 vehicles last year--30 percent of their total production capacity--with all three plants half-starving for raw materials.

A similar situation exists in the electronic industry. Factories producing electronic spare parts are everywhere; but because the products of some plants are substandard, their warehouses are full of unsellable products. It is also not uncommon that two plants, which are separated only by a wall, each has its own oxygen station. As a result, there is an excess output of oxygen and production has to be suspended. All these situations should be earnestly changed in the course of readjusting the capital construction projects.

The commentary maintains that, to thoroughly rectify the situation of each one doing things his own way and having duplicated construction projects, it is necessary to strengthen investigation and study, emphasize specialization and coordination, and stress economic effects when mapping out capital construction projects. At the same time, it is necessary to respect the solemnity of the state plans and ban unauthorized additional projects and the diversion of funds for other projects. On the other hand, all areas and departments must be pressed to voluntarily combat the small-scale peasant economy mentality and departmentalism, to uphold socialist big production, and to strengthen the concept of viewing the situation as a whole.

The commentary points out that the construction bank, which is a special bank managing the funds for capital construction, must exert fully its role of promoting and supervising capital construction.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR STRESSES RURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW010159 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--Capital construction in agriculture will be the major work for China's rural people's communes in the coming winter and spring, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator today.

The construction work must be carried out according to local conditions to ensure a bigger harvest next year.

The purpose of capital construction in agriculture is to build farmland that gives high and stable yields, says the commentator. This is a necessary prerequisite and the basis of China's agricultural mechanization and will help lay the foundation for a multiple rural economy embracing forestry, livestock breeding, fishery, and sideline occupations.

Leadership over the work must be strengthened so that there will be overall and long-term planning. The current stress should be laid on completing those projects not yet finished.

The commentator concludes that particular attention must be paid to the ecological balance and that any project that destroys forests, grasslands and natural resources must be stopped.

GOOD HARVEST OF FRUITS, DRIED VEGETABLES REPORTED

OW010956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, December 1 (XINHUA)--Fresh and dry fruits throughout China have registered good harvest this year with a total output of 7,250,000 tons, a 10 percent increase on last year, according to statistics issued at a national trade fair on fruits, dried vegetables and flavourings held recently in Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province. Output of dried vegetables and flavourings also increased by a big margin.

More than 2,200 representatives from all over China attended the fair. Over 8,800 contracts and agreements were signed and the total volume of transactions concluded was more than 288 million yuan. The volume of business in fresh and dry fruits, dry vegetables and flavourings was 476,000 tons and 41,850 tons respectively, representing increases of 140,000 tons and 16,850 tons respectively over the previous session.

Ten items increased in price. However, the average price at the fair was reduced by 7 percent compared with the previous fair.

Over 820 local fruit companies a county level attended the fair for the first time. The trade fair has helped improve circulation of traditional commodities and communication between production and marketing.

ANHUI WORK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRAINING SUCCESSORS

OW011535 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The organization department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincewide organization work conference in Hefei. The conference conveyed the guidelines of the national forum on organizational work, discussed and worked out plans on organization work throughout Anhui in 1980 and particularly discussed the problem of how to carefully train and select large numbers of successors in the prime of life in leading bodies at various levels.

During the conference, the comrades present seriously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on organization work and training successors and affirmed the party's organizational line, which must serve the political line and promote and safeguard the four modernizations. The comrades attending the conference emancipated their minds and freely voiced their opinions. Based on the central task of organization work and in the light of the organization work being carried out at various localities, departments and units, they studied the tasks of organization work throughout the province for 1980.

Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the conference on the problem of training and selecting successors. Liu Lianmin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the committee's organization department, conveyed the guidelines of the national forum on organizational work at the beginning of the conference and made a summation report at the close of the conference.

Touching on the problem of training and selecting successors in his report, Comrade Liu Lianmin said: To solve this problem it is necessary to pay attention to three points. First, it is essential to continuously raise ideological understanding; second, we must adopt reliable organizational measures; and third, the whole party should attach importance to this problem, with all departments lending a hand. The most important thing is to fully understand the significance of training successors. As can be judged by the current conditions in Anhui, the work of selecting and training successors has been suspended for as long as 10 years. The result is that there is a temporary shortage of cadres and a lack of specialized personnel in scientific and technological fields and also in various trades and professions. An analysis of the existing conditions in the leading bodies at various levels in our province has further revealed the urgency of solving this pressing problem. At present the major problem existing in the leading bodies at various levels is that the average age of cadres is high, certain comrades are too weak or sick to discharge their daily duties and there is also a shortage of cadres in the prime of life who possess specialized knowledge. For these reasons, conscientiously selecting successors is a pressing major task at present.

The provincewide conference on organization work lasted from 18 to 27 November. A total of 246 people attended the conference, including directors of organization departments of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; chiefs of cadres sections and organization sections under organization departments of various prefectural and municipal party committees; responsible persons of political departments of various provincial departments, commissions and bureaus; and directors of organization departments of party committees of various institutions of higher learning.

Wan Li Speech

OW011928 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] At the recent provincial conference on organization work, First Secretary Wan Li of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: The training and selection of successors in organization work is an urgent task of our country and for leading cadres at all levels and in all departments.

Comrade Wan Li said: We must fight the first battle well in developing the four modernizations and solve the issue of disproportions in our national economy. The most fundamental disproportion is the lack of qualified people. The most difficult readjustment is one of qualified people. Therefore, to carry out organization work, we must not simply review charts, write recommendations and transfer cadres here and there. Still less should we form factions as some people did when the gang of four held sway. We must emancipate our thinking, break down conventions and help build the leading bodies for the development of the four modernizations. We must do a good job of training and selecting successors and qualified people for the development of the four modernizations.

Comrade Wan Li stressed three issues in doing organization work:

1. The Issue of Veteran Cadres' Glorious Duties

Comrade Wan Li said: Veteran cadres are the backbone force in all leading bodies and our party's great wealth. Veteran cadres should become pacesetters in emancipating thinking, daring to carry out practice and restoring and bringing into full play the party's fine traditions. They should become the people's servants who wholeheartedly serve the people. Although our veteran cadres are advanced in age, they must guard against their minds becoming ossified or semi ossified. They must strive to be promoters in developing the four modernizations and in maintaining stability and unity. The imperative duty of our veteran cadres is to look for successors. They must do a good job of selecting successors. All party and government organs, colleges and enterprises must take into consideration the needs of the party and the state and do a good job of selecting successors.

2. The Issue in Regard to the Selection of Young and Middle-Aged Cadres and Arrangements for Veteran Cadres

Comrade Wan Li said: In this regard, there are also some ideological encumbrances. One encumbrance is that in selecting successors, some people have lingering fears. They fail to draw a clearcut demarcation line between us and the gang of four, who advocated crash admittance to the party and the crash promotion of cadres. There are differences in principle between us in the selection of young and middle-aged cadres and the gang of four and their agent in Anhui, who advocated crash admittance to the party and crash promotion of cadres and babbled about "young chickens leading old ones." Their purpose was to undermine the veteran cadres who upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, form cliques and factions, and usurp party and state leadership.

Another ideological encumbrance is the fear of offending veteran cadres. We believe that most veteran cadres have high awareness. They will certainly take to heart the interests of the party and the people. They will do a good job of selecting and training successors for the party and be glad to make way for younger and qualified people. We must carry out ideological work meticulously among those veteran cadres who are no longer competent to handle their present jobs and make proper arrangements for them. This is necessary in order to make the four modernizations a success. Some of them may serve as advisers or assume other honorary posts. Others may retire or take leave, thus demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system.

3. The Issue of Intellectuals and Specialists

Comrade Wan Li said: Various organization departments must pay full attention to this issue. In the past, the organization departments did not bother about cadres who were intellectuals and specialists. Since the focus of our work is being shifted to modernization, we must not allow this situation to prevail. We must promptly and resolutely correct this situation. Intellectuals and people specialized in certain fields are the party's great wealth. We must make good use of them. Without a contingent of intellectuals and specialists, it will be impossible for us to develop the four modernizations.

JIEFANG RIBAO SAYS READJUSTMENT IS NECESSARY

OW300614 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Report on 29 November JIEFANG RIBAO frontpaged commentator's article: "Readjustment Is by No Means 'Unnecessary'" --third discussion on the overwhelming importance of the four modernizations]

[Text] The article says: An urgent task in launching the four modernizations is to resolutely implement the general policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and to properly readjust the seriously maladjusted national economy. Over the past 6 months or so, Shanghai has achieved some success in readjustment. But generally speaking, progress has been slow. The main reason lies in the differing opinions among some of our comrades, particularly the leading comrades of the economic departments, who have always maintained that "readjustment is an unnecessary move."

Is readjustment unnecessary or is it completely indispensable and inevitable? This is an acute issue on which we must have a unified understanding; otherwise readjustment will be merely an empty word and our four modernizations will encounter all sorts of difficulties.

The article refutes certain incorrect views cherished by some comrades who think that readjustment is unnecessary. These incorrect viewpoints include:

--The industrial growth over the past 20 years or so should not be considered as low growth and it is unnecessary to readjust it and slow the growth;

--China has 900 million people; both means of production and means of subsistence are inadequate and in short supply. How can there be anything that is in excess supply?

--The prominent problems in current economic work lie in an unsound economic management system; so long as the system is properly reformed, the readjustment problem will be spontaneously resolved.

The JIEFANG RIBAO's commentator article maintains that the fundamental reason for these comrades' different views toward readjustment lies in their erroneous guiding thinking. In other words, these comrades, in considering economic issues, mapping out economic plans and carrying out economic construction, are thinking of something which goes beyond objective possibility, and therefore their acts are rash and left.

The article says: The main traits of left guiding ideology in economic work include paying no attention to objective possibilities, disrespect of objective economic law, exaggeration of men's subjective initiative, overemphasis on "working energetically and quickly," stressing that a "high target means high speed" and "the gap in production is the motivating force" and placing stress on "active balance" and on "production first, livelihood afterward." We must work energetically to straighten out these left ideas and eradicate their pernicious influence.

To eradicate the influence of left guiding ideology and to achieve greater success in implementing the general policy of readjusting the national economy, in the final analysis, it is necessary to genuinely understand the purpose of socialist production. So long as we have geared our guiding ideology to producing for the sake of satisfying society's needs, we will regulate the speed of national economic development realistically and work hard to seek a rational economic structure. Under this premise, we will be able to speak a common language on what is in excess supply and what is in short supply and what should be increased and what should be decreased.

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO COMMENTS ON TROUBLEMAKERS

HK300234 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Shiu Mu "It Is Unjustifiable To 'Make Trouble'"]

[Text] For some time, an extremely small handful of people incited and stirred up certain people who were ignorant of the facts to attack government organs, forcibly occupy offices and reception rooms, attack cadres, hold up traffic and hinder work, thereby undermining the political situation of stability and unity. They turned a deaf ear to good advice and to people who wanted to patiently educate them. In a vain attempt to exaggerate the situation, they tried to create confusion so as to fish in troubled waters and seek benefits from the disorder. These willful troublemakers are despised and bitterly hated by everyone.

Some people held: We cannot make trouble without any justification. However, it is reasonable if somebody makes trouble with justification. Yet, we believe that we cannot make trouble even if we have a reason. Although the activities of troublemakers went on for a long time in the past, during the 10 years when the "gang of four" were plundering the country large-scale anarchism was allowed to spread unchecked and "heroes" with both horn and thorn were then born. They sincerely believed in the philosophy that "troublemaking is efficacious." Relying upon troublemaking, they joined the party, became officials and gained benefits. This pernicious influence is so deep that there are still such people who will agitate for the so-called "making big trouble to solve big problems, making moderate trouble to solve moderate problems, making small trouble to solve small problems and making no trouble if there are no problems." They think that problems can be solved only when the situation is exaggerated. This is definitely wrong. We must first ask: Is your troublemaking really justified? Many facts have proved that those who easily kick up a row, burst into curses, make a terrific din and barge about are, more often than not, those who are impervious to reason. They think that they have reasons although in fact they are false reasons. Very few of these reasons are justified. However, they claim that they are making trouble with reasons. Actually, they are making trouble for no reason at all. Second, even if some of their problems are reasonable, and there are possibilities for practical solution, nevertheless, they should be solved through reasonable means. Provided that the case is reasonable, sooner or later it can be solved. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" 3 years ago, it is obvious to all that our party and government have corrected a score of unjust, misjudged and wrong cases and corrected things which were thrown into disorder in various areas. Hereafter, we still must (and can only) rely on the party and the masses to ways to solve those reasonable problems that should be solved. After 10 years of turmoil, masses of people cherish stability and unity more than anything else. Troublemaking will adversely affect and undermine stability and unity. Making trouble is unjustifiable no matter how many reasons we have. This is because it violates the masses greatest aspirations for stability and unity.

Any person who is reasonable will know the importance of taking the interests of the whole into account. We must consciously link the individual's interests with those of the motherland and try not to add to the country's problems. Only when we follow the course of development of the four modernizations, can we solve the individual's problems. Troublemaking will only affect production, work, traffic and social order and the construction of the four modernizations. It is not only detrimental to the interests of the country and the people but also to solving the individual's problems.

"With reason, we travel all land under heaven; without reason, every step of the way is a laborious effort." Reasonable matters must be solved even if we do not make trouble; while unreasonable demands must not be solved no matter how much trouble is made. Not only will we not solve these problems, but the troublemakers must be punished according to the law.

SHANGHAI HOLDS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION MEETING

OW300937 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, the Shanghai conference on scientific and technological information was concluded on 28 November after a 3-day meeting. The conference's central topic of discussion was: Without high-speed scientific and technological development, there will be no high-speed scientific and technological development; and all departments and people concerned should pay great attention to, and support the work of, gathering information. During the meeting, comrades of the municipal scientific and technological information center, the light industrial bureau, the polyester fiber plant under the Shanghai general petrochemical works, Fudan University and other units cited numerous facts to explain the importance of scientific and technological information in accelerating the four modernizations.

The meeting pointed out that emphasis of Shanghai's scientific and technological information work should from now on be placed on the following six aspects: 1) serve the major scientific research projects; 2) serve the need for conservation and rational use of energy resources; 3) provide information for the major (municipal-controlled) industrial products; 4) coordinate with importation of foreign technology and do a good job in digesting and absorbing such technology; 5) provide information on transference of technology [ji shu zhuan yi 2111 5890 6567 4448], which is also known as technological [words indistinct]; and 6) provide services for popularizing scientific and technological accomplishments.

SHANGHAI PAPER COMMENTS ON VEGETABLE SUPPLY SHORTAGE

OW300630 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Report on 29 November article by WEN HUI BAO reporter (Xia Zhengfei): "Why Is There a Vegetable Supply Shortage Today?"]

[Excerpts] The article says: There has been a shortage of vegetables in recent days. According to the municipal department concerned, people living in the urban areas need 55,000 dan of vegetables daily, whereas the daily vegetable supply has been approximately 45,000 dan since 20 November. What are the reasons for the current vegetable shortage? According to the municipal department concerned, one major factor is unfavorable weather.

But we should not ignore the artificial factors. Because the vegetable supply in Shanghai had been quite satisfactory over the past couple of years, some cadres have slackened their efforts in leading vegetable production. They maintain that the vegetable supply problem in the off-season period has been overcome, that the pressure on vegetable supply has been lessened with the increase of supply of pork, fowl, eggs and other non-staple foods and that country fairs have been opened and there is a supply of vegetables from other localities; thus vegetable production in Shanghai need not be handled so strictly. They also have the mistaken idea that once there is an excess supply of vegetables, the state will resell them to the place of production, causing losses to the state. As a result, vegetable acreage has been reduced and practical and effective measures to insure vegetable supply in the off-season period have not been strictly enforced. On the other hand, the vegetable growers' enthusiasm in vegetable production has been dampened by the irrational prices for the purchase of vegetables for off-season consumption.

The article says: The municipal departments concerned are taking active and emergency measures to improve the market vegetable supply. But more importantly, everybody should understand that vegetable production in the suburban areas of the large cities should never be casually ignored.

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GUANGDONG MEETING PREPARES FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK020251 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee's second plenary session convened in Guangzhou on 1 December. The main task of the meeting is to prepare for the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Liu Tianfu, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided at the plenary session. Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun made a speech. Vice Chairmen Li Jianzhen, Luo Tian, Kou Qingyan, Liang Xiang, Meng Xiande, Liang Weilin, Yang Kanghua, Li Jiaren and Huang Jingbo attended the plenary session. Also present were 132 members of the provincial revolutionary committee including Yang Yingbin, Zhuang Tian, Su Kezhi and Xiong Fei. Ma Fang, president of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of organs and departments of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended as observers. The plenary session is continuing.

GUANGDONG EDUCATION ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES 'TRUTH' LESSON

HK260643 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Nov 70 HK

[Text] The education front in Guangdong Province must make up the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth, seriously sum up positive and negative experiences in education work and in education and scientific research in the province in the past 30 years, and always remember the painful historical lesson of the 10 years of interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four which caused devastation on the education front, so that education work in the province can embark on the path of healthy development as rapidly as possible. These views were put forward at an academic discussion meeting of the provincial education association held a few days ago.

Theoreticians engaged in education and scientific research held: "Due to the fact that the gang of four exercised cultural dictatorship in the field of educational theory and blurred the distinctions between academic and political questions, the thinking of theoreticians in education became inhibited, with the result that they all cultivated a bad kind of study style of watching the wind and simply following the official will. The so-called "Tunchang experience" was an example of this. Practice has proven there can be no science in education if there is no democracy in academic matters.

In making up the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth, it is necessary to fully analyze afresh the class situation on the education front and correctly treat the intellectuals. The participants held: We must vigorously call on the education administrative departments at all levels to cherish and rely on the intellectuals and care for their political life, and to fully mobilize the activism of the teachers.

This meeting was presided over by (Ma Jiaoyun), president of South China Normal College and chairman of the provincial education association, and (Xu Jichao), vice chairman of the association.

NANFANG RIBAO DISCREDITS OSTRACIZING LANDLORD OFFSPRING

HK271124 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Nov 79 HK

[Text] In accordance with the relevant provisions of the provincial revolutionary committee, the 25 November NANFANG RIBAO on Page 2 replied to letters from the offspring of some rich peasant families.

It said: Due to the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the offspring of some rich peasant families were forced to move away from their birth places and still do not dare to return. The departments and units concerned in all places should welcome and encourage them to return. We must seriously implement the policies, not discriminate against them and not unscrupulously label and criticize them under any pretext. Their houses and other legal properties which were illegally seized must be returned and we must seriously help them in making arrangements for their production and livelihood. We must do well in carrying out ideological education, make them feel at ease to carry out production in the rural areas and enthusiastically make contributions to the four modernizations.

In accordance with the decision of the CCP Central Committee concerning the rehabilitation of the landlords, rich peasants and their descendants, the offspring of the landlords and rich peasants who moved away from their homes to the countryside must be rehabilitated. We must specifically determine their status as commune members and publicize the decision in posters and they must enjoy equal treatment like other commune members. So long as those who violated the law or committed crimes while they were away from their home voluntarily return and participate in production, we should generally adopt the policy of forgiving their past misdeeds. As for those who committed serious crimes, so long as they give themselves up to the public security and judicial organs, we can also deal leniently with them. In addition, regarding those who committed crimes and fled hither and thither, so long as they stop committing crimes and voluntarily return to their homes and participate in production, they can generally be spared from punishment. As for those who committed serious crimes, so long as they give themselves up to the public security and judicial organs, they may receive a lighter penalty or be pardoned. The local places must help them in making arrangements for their production and livelihood and strengthen ideological education among them so that they will not move away from their homes again.

GUANGXI URBAN DISTRICT CONVENES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK300454 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] (Yongxing) district of Nanning Municipality recently held the first session of its fifth people's congress. This district set up an election committee in mid-August. Eventually 194 people's deputies were elected, with 25.77 percent of them women.

The participants in the congress discussed work of all aspects in the district and put forward many good views and suggestions. They listened to and approved the work report of the district revolutionary committee, and elected 15 members of the standing committee of the district people's congress, with 1 chairman and 4 vice chairmen. They also elected a district magistrate, four deputies and the presidents of the district people's court and people's procuratorate.

GUANGXI HOLDS FORUM ON EXPANDING SELF-MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

HK300501 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangxi regional economic committee and the regional finance bureau recently held a joint forum on expanding the self-management rights of enterprises at selected points. The forum exchanged initial experiences in the work, achieved unity in thinking and implemented concrete measures to expand the self-management rights of enterprises. Zhou Guangchun, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, spoke at the forum.

During the forum, the participants repeatedly studied the State Council's documents concerning the expansion of the self-management rights of state-operated industrial enterprises, studied the regional revolutionary committee's 10-point statement about expanding the self-management rights of enterprises and the relevant experiences gained by Sichuan Province and listened to reports on the experiences gained by Nanning and Liuzhou municipalities and the Nanning silk spinning mill in expanding their self-management rights.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS HENAN PRODUCTION, ECONOMY CONFERENCE

HK020819 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The participants in a Henan Provincial CCP Committee conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications seriously studied and discussed the aims of socialist production. The meeting was held from 24 to 27 November. Comrades Duan Junyi and Liu Jie provided guidance at the conference. Comrade Wang Shucheng presided and spoke. Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia also attended.

The meeting denounced the damage inflicted on the economy by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and went on to point out: "Since the third plenary session, we have done a lot of work to readjust the national economy and have scored notable successes. However, due to the fact that we lacked a clear idea of the aims of production in the past, we have encountered all kinds of ideological obstacles in the course of readjustment work. Through holding this discussion on the aims of production, we have reaffirmed the main outline of readjustment and [words indistinct]. This year, our province has started to arrange the economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and has vigorously promoted the light and textile industries and the industries for supporting agriculture." [passage indistinct]

The participants pointed out: "The situation in readjustment work remains complex. There are many problems, and the work is very arduous." They said: After 3 years of readjustment, an excellent situation of high-speed proportioned development of the national economy will appear.

The conference also summed up the province's achievements and experiences in conducting the movement to increase production and practice economy this year, got a clear picture of the tasks for the last month of this year and initially arranged the work of the first quarter of next year. The conference called on the workers of the province to strive to make a good start for next year.

HENAN OFFICIALS ATTEND RALLY OF FORESTRY MODELS

HK270930 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] A Henan provincial rally of advanced collectives and model workers in forestry and young shock workers in afforestation was recently held in Guangshan County, with over 800 people attending. "The provincial CCP committee and the provincial People's Government have attached major importance to forestry. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the provincial People's Government, delivered an important speech at the beginning of the rally. Entrusted by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial People's Government, provincial agriculture committee Vice Chairman (Feng Minggao) read a congratulatory message from the provincial CCP committee and the provincial People's Government. Vice Forestry Minister Wang Bin attended the rally and warmly congratulated the rally and delivered a speech on behalf of the Ministry of Forestry and the CYL Central Committee. Provincial Forestry Bureau Director (Zhao Fengqi) and provincial CYL committee Secretary (Liu Yujie) made reports at the rally."

During the rally, the participants conscientiously summed up the province's experiences in developing forestry production: The province's matured and young trees now cover an area of 34 million mu; the province has preserved 2.2 billion trees planted around ponds; over 12 percent of the province's areas are covered with foliage; and the province's timber reserve has reached 76 million cubic meters. The province's forestry had been seriously sabotaged in old China, with its trees arbitrarily cut down in 1958 and in the 3 difficult years and it suffered long-term interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. As a result, the province's development of forestry production has been slow. The province's major problems in forestry are: "The preservation rate of afforestation has been low; trees have been arbitrarily cut; forests have been destroyed to open up wasteland; only small areas have been covered with foliage; and forest resources have been seriously sabotaged. These problems have created abnormal climate, soil erosion, frequent natural disasters including (?sand storms), flood, drought, frost and hail, and difficulties in supplying timber and firewood."

The participants noted: We must pay equal attention to farming, forestry and animal husbandry.

The rally noted: During the 3-year adjustment period, the province will fulfill a plan for completing a large afforested area of 7 million mu and plant 900 million trees around ponds. The province will establish a 3-million mu young forest base in south Henan and a 9-million mu base in west Henan before 1985.

The rally called on all areas to successfully and tangibly grasp the following work: 1) Conscientiously implement the policy on forestry and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses for afforestation. 2) Mobilize all trades, professions and departments to voluntarily do well in making their areas green by planting trees. 3) Go in for making scientific research in afforestation in a big way. 4) Strive to do well in running state-operated and commune and brigade forestry centers and tree farms.

The rally called for reinstating and perfecting forestry management organs at all levels and called on model workers and youths throughout the province to play a model role in afforestation.

"During the rally, provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liu Mingbang, Vice Forestry Minister Wang Bin and provincial People's Government Vice Governor (Zhu Guanghua) attended a solemn prize-giving ceremony and awarded silk banners, certificates of merit and prizes to 229 advanced collectives and educated youth model workers in forestry and 108 young shock workers in afforestation. Liu Mingbang and (Zhu Guanghua) spoke at the rally." The rally also unanimously adopted a letter of proposal to the young people in the province.

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS AT HUBEI ORGANIZATION WORK MEETING

HK020816 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The organization department of the **Hubei** Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum to discuss cultivating and promoting successors and strengthening the building of the leadership groups.

Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee spoke at the meeting. He stressed: "An outstanding problem currently facing our country is the lack of a large number of talented people who can carry out the party's line, principles and policies. We must fully understand the urgency of this issue. In particular, old cadres must regard the cultivation and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres as their major responsibility and carry out this work with boldness."

Over 260 persons concerned from all parts of the province attended the meeting. They studied the spirit of the national forum on organization work and studied the important question of how the party's organizational line should serve the political line and insure the accomplishment of the four modernizations. Xu Daoqi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered the summation speech.

The meeting noted: In selecting and promoting successors, it is necessary to follow the three criteria mentioned in Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and get rid of the trend of looking down on young cadres. It is necessary to create conditions for middle-aged and young cadres to join the leadership groups. Party committees must take steps to build all leadership groups into powerful and skilled work groups within 2 to 3 years.

"To meet the demands of building the four modernizations, leadership groups in economics, scientific research, cultural and education departments and in institutes of higher education, large factories, mines and other enterprises, must be augmented with cadres well-versed in relevant professional work. Cadres who understand professional work, technology and management should account for over half of the members of the leadership groups within 3 to 5 years. After 3 to 5 years, newly-appointed leading party and government cadres below age 50 in the large and medium enterprises, institutes of higher education, scientific research, and cultural and education units should in general possess the professional standard of a university graduate or the equivalent. Principal party and government leading cadres at the county level should possess a standard equivalent to a secondary technical school graduate. It is also necessary to pay attention to cultivating the female cadres." Minority nationality cadres should also be cultivated in areas where there are relatively large numbers of minority nationality people.

The meeting demanded: "Leading cadres at all levels must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zeong Thought and correct their ideological line. It is necessary to practice democratic centralism, strengthen party spirit, eliminate factionalism, put the party's system of organizational life on a sound basis, improve leadership style and methods and strive to revive and carry forward the party's fine work style and traditions." It is necessary to do a good job of educating party members and cadres and ceaselessly strengthen their determination to accomplish the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG MEMORIAL SERVICE- Lin Liangcai, 5th NPC deputy, executive member of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, Standing Committee member of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible person of the Guangdong branch of the league, died of prolonged illness in Guangzhou on 13 November. Lin Liangcai, a native of Taiwan, dedicated his life to the struggle against Japanese colonial rule and later to the liberation of Taiwan. He returned to the motherland in 1948. He had made contributions to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland since then. A memorial service was held in Guangzhou on 21 November. The NPC Standing Committee, the united front work department of the CCP Central Committee and other units as well as Taiwan compatriots Cai Xiao and Li Liyun sent wreaths or messages of condolences. [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW]

BEIJING PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIALS ARREST HOODLUMS

OW011415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov--Performing their duties on the route No 5 bus on 26 October, detectives Li Shuangyu, Li Yong and Liu Ruibin of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau saw Wang Yajun, Han Limin and Liu Baoming pick other people's pockets. They tried to grab the three criminals but were hit and kicked. When the bus arrived at the Gulou Station, these criminals deliberately fought with the public security men, and all of them rolled off the bus. Several partners of the three criminals, usually active in that area, encircled the public security men when they were entangled with the three criminals. Xing Fuchai, one of the gang, hit public security man Li Shuangyu's head, making him dizzy, while Liu Baoming stabbed him in the back three times with a kitchen knife, sending him to the ground. Han Limin, who was then firmly held by Li Yong, desperately bit and kicked Li Yong in an attempt to get away. His partners, all carrying some kind of weapon, also jumped on Li Yong, trying to free and rescue Han Limin. Li Yong and Liu Ruibin waged a valiant struggle and frustrated the hooligans.

After the incident the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau reported the whole thing to the municipal people's procuratorate. With its approval, they arrested Wang Yajun, Liu Baoming, Han Limin, Xing Fuchai and Zhang Lichun in accordance with law.

Another group of highway robbers, Shi Yongjin, Song Deli, Yue Sen, Zhao Minghua and Xu Wenping, recently robbed people of nine watches, other items and cash on seven occasions; all carried weapons. With the assistance of the masses, the public security subbureau of Xichang District followed clues and sent people to arrest them. The public security men waged struggles against these armed criminals and arrested them all with the approval of the district people's procuratorate.

HEBEI RIBAO ON COUNTERING THREATS TO PUBLIC SECURITY

SK020839 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Text] **HEBEI** RIBAO on 1 December carries a commentator's article entitled: "Make Concerted Efforts To Safeguard Public Order."

The article says: If we are to develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, we must strengthen the socialist legal system and improve public order. Otherwise, normal order in society, in production, in work, in teaching and scientific research and in [words indistinct] will not be maintained and the safety of the people's lives and property will not be safeguarded.

Presently in our province, there are some localities where the public security situation is very serious. Some bad persons recklessly break the laws, commit crimes and even form gangs to do evil things, thus severely endangering the people. Toward those murderers, plunderers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who have seriously sabotaged public order, efforts should be made to [passage indistinct].

When we investigate and handle lawbreaking activities and deal blows at elements who have done all kinds of evil, we do not mean to enlarge the target of class struggle. On the contrary, we mean to [words indistinct] grasp class struggle. [passage indistinct]

The purpose of severe punishment is to save and to reform, not to punish those who deserve punishment [words indistinct] does not conform to the interests of the peoples.

The organizations of the dictatorship are a "knife handle," while the people are the ones who hold the knife. Never for a single moment should we ignore the masses' power in safeguarding public order. As has been proven by historical experiences, it is not sufficient to rely only on the organizations of dictatorship to deal blows at criminals and check criminal activities. The masses should also vigorously cooperate with them. Only when the people are truly aroused, take the initiative to know the laws and abide by them and (?contribute) to maintenance of stable public order, can good public order be always [passage indistinct].

NEI MONGGOL EMERGENCY MEETING ON COMBATING SNOW STORMS

SK020354 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO and our station reporters, the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees, having received a report on damages caused by a snow storm from the administrative office of the Hu-lun-bei-er League, held an emergency meeting on the morning of 29 November. The meeting studied the extent of damages in the league and the possibility of similar disasters occurring in other pasture areas of the region, discussed measures to combat such calamities and protect livestock, and decided to set up a headquarters for combating disasters and protecting livestock.

The meeting, presided over by Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, was attended by responsible persons of the regional agricultural commission, disciplinary commission, financial and trade office, tax bureau, financial bureau, grain bureau, commercial bureau, transportation bureau, [word indistinct] bureau, supplies bureau, supply and marketing cooperative and other concerned departments.

Jie-er-ge-le emphatically pointed out at the meeting: The snow storm in Hu-lun-bei-er League this time came earlier than usual and the damage it caused was serious. In addition, signs of similar disasters have appeared in Xi-lin-guo-le League and other places. According to forecasts by the weather station, at the moment it is quite possible that calamities will continue to spread. All departments concerned must attach sufficient importance to this matter and be mobilized immediately to take every precaution against possible severe damage.

He continued: The regional party and revolutionary committees have paid great attention to combating calamities and protecting livestock and have urged that the work of combating disasters in areas afflicted by snow storms be taken seriously in order to protect the livestock and insure that it survives the winter. Areas which so far have not been afflicted by snow-caused disasters should also make good preparations against the winter in order to wrest a bumper harvest of livestock next year.

Following the discussion, the meeting decided to set up a regional headquarters for combating disaster and protecting livestock. Responsible comrades of the regional party and government organizations Kong Fei, Jie-er-ge-le and (Peng Mengyu) were appointed as general directors. The headquarters started functioning on the afternoon of that day.

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WANG QIAN ATTENDS SHANXI EDUCATION FORUM

HK300438 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "On 21 November, Comrade Wang Qian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, convened a forum of some professors to discuss the question of improving the quality of university education. He listened to their views and suggestions." Also present were Jia Jun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Wang Zhongqing, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. While hailing the progress in education since the gang of four were smashed, the participants also pointed out that the quality of education was still very far from meeting demands. Wang Qian urged improvements in teacher training and university facilities.

WANG QIAN MEETS SHANXI MINORITY PARTIES

HK300431 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] From 11 to 17 November, the Shanxi Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomindang, the Shanxi Committee of the China Democratic League, the Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Taiyuan Branch of the Jiu San Society, and the Shanxi Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce held meetings of their members in Taiyuan to convey and implement the spirit of the recent national congresses of the democratic parties. Over 650 persons attended these meetings.

The participants laid stress on studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches at the national CPPCC session and the central united front department's reception, Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, and the work reports delivered at the national democratic party congresses. They also discussed future tasks, and put forward many valuable views on improving current work.

Comrade Wang Qian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, received the participants on 14 November.

CHEN WEIDA ADDRESSES TIANJIN MUNICIPAL CCP COMMITTEE

SK291436 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK

[Text] [Words indistinct] the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee held a work conference which discussed in particular the question of unifying people's thinking and made an initial summing-up of the experience over the past year in implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy. The conference also drew up plans for the major tasks to be carried out next year.

Participating comrades earnestly discussed the work plans of the municipal CCP committee and offered valuable opinions. Many of them expounded on the importance of a unified thinking by citing the historical experience of the party. Comrades from various fronts reviewed and affirmed the achievements over the past year in implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy in this municipality. Through study and discussion, all comrades expressed that they would unify their thinking conscientiously on the basis of the line of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the spirit of Comrade Ye Jianying's speech in commemoration of the 30th founding anniversary of our country.

They pledged to eliminate interference from either the left or the right, to consolidate the situation of stability and unity and to go all out for and concentrate on the four modernizations by working with one heart and one mind.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, addressed the opening and closing sessions of the conference. Comrade Chen Weida first stressed the necessity of paying attention to the question of unifying people's thinking. In this connection, he said: In the present period and for a considerably long time to come, achieving the four modernizations will be the greatest political task. All our work should be centered on and in the service of this modernization program. Lying before us are many questions, of which the economic question is the main contradiction. Only by grasping the main contradiction is it possible to solve other political and social questions and the question of the people's livelihood. Without the growth of the economy, industrial and agricultural production cannot be developed, nor can any other undertaking be successful. Earnestly enhancing our comrades' understanding of the strategic shift of the work focus in the whole party and truly solving the question of concentrating efforts on the four modernizations has been a central theme, a red line, running through all meetings held by the central authorities since the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We are now effecting the strategic shift of our work focus. Has the question of the related strategic thinking been solved in our party? The answer here is: "Nothing is completely solved." The vast majority of our comrades support the party's line; only a tiny number are opposed to it. However, quite a few comrades lack the confidence needed to achieve the four modernizations, nor are they clear about how to achieve them. With regard to the general line for the new period, they appear to agree easily with each other when discussing it, but when they are in contact with the actual work, their views are not so identical. Is every department, every unit and every individual concentrating on going all out for the four modernizations? The answer is: "Not completely." For these reasons, we should make efforts to unify our comrades' thinking and do this over and over again. Only when our comrades have a unified strategic thinking can they have the same opinion and make concerted action and can there be bright prospects for achieving the four modernizations. Any department on any front will inevitably make leftist or rightist mistakes if it departs from the general line of our party.

To unify thinking and understanding, we must conduct education in the party's political and ideological lines throughout the municipality and give wide publicity to such education so that the party's general line for the new period will become known to every household and clear to everybody. We must see to it that an atmosphere is produced in society in which it is considered a glory to work for the four-modernization program, a shame not to do so and an offense to undermine it.

To unify thinking and understanding, we must criticize the erroneous leftist and rightist trends of thought. The phenomena of confusion presently existing in society are precisely a reflection of these erroneous leftist and rightist trends of thought. While criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must criticize anarchism, ultraindividualism and the thought of bourgeois liberalization. To unify understanding, it is also imperative to continue the make-up lessons in discussing the question of the criterion for truth so as to straighten out people's ideological line.

Comrade Chen Weida stated: Practice over the past year has testified to the absolute correctness of the line of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy.

On the basis of our practice since the beginning of this year, we must put emphasis on the following three tasks next year:

1. We must continue to grasp readjustment as the key link.

1) It is necessary to readjust the relationship of industry to agriculture, carry out the principle of agriculture first, light industry second, and heavy industry third, and strive to push agriculture forward. Continued efforts should be made to implement the two documents of the party Central Committee on the question of agriculture, readjust the structure of our agriculture and insure an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. We should practice scientific farming and pay particular attention to water conservation and fertilizer. Efforts should be made in the production and use of both farmyard manure and chemical fertilizer;

2) Within the industrial sector, it is necessary to readjust the relationship between light industry and heavy industry with emphasis on developing light industry. Earnest efforts should be made to implement the measures drawn up this year for the production of light industry and textile industry and to fulfill the development plans for the 22 major products in the 10 categories of light industry and the development plan for textile industry. Metallurgical, chemical, machinery and other industrial branches should also readjust their products and earnestly develop plans for improving their work. In setting up production requirements, it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between quality and quantity with priority attention to improving quality;

3) Capital construction should be curtailed;

4) In making readjustments, we will encounter the question of relationships between various economic departments. This will prompt us to solve the question of how to readjust our planning and regulate the supplies on market. All industrial and commercial departments should pay utmost attention to the role of the law of value, orient their work toward meeting market demands and link supply, production and marketing closely together;

5) Attention should be gradually shifted from the domestic market to the international market, and efforts should be made to make use of foreign investment to expand exports;

6) It is necessary to readjust the relationship between accumulation and consumption. Family planning should be given great attention and put into practice conscientiously; and

7) With the readjustment of industry and agriculture, our educational work should be readjusted accordingly. From now on, while going all out to develop higher education, we should readjust the structure of our education. Efforts should be made to develop spare-time education in agriculture and industry of one kind or another. The quality of education should be raised in an all-round way.

2. We should do a good job of restructuring the management system with emphasis on expanding the enterprises' authority of self-management. Next year more and more units should be given greater authority of self-management in a guided way and in a step-by-step manner.

3. We should combine the work of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy with tapping productive potentials and making innovations and renovations. We should develop in depth a movement to increase production and practice economy.

1) Good work should be done in tapping productive potentials and making innovations and renovations in existing enterprises;

2) It is necessary to learn from Daqing and to catch up with Shanghai and develop (?socialist) emulation. The purpose is to catch up with and surpass the advanced level. Particular attention should be paid to improving the quality of products and to developing new products; and

3) Great efforts should be made to conserve energy, raw materials and other supplies so as to promote production through practicing economy.

Comrade Chen Weida pointed out: A political situation of stability and unity is a political precondition for success in the four modernizations. Practice has proved that nothing can be accomplished if people are making trouble and create disturbances everyday and if there is no stability and unity. As long as there are no further disturbances, based on the established policy of the central authorities, we will surely be able to achieve the four modernizations by the end of this century. We should treasure the present political situation of stability and unity. In no way should we do anything harmful to it.

It should be noted that there are several reasons for the lack of tranquility in our society. First, the pernicious influence caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been completely wiped out. Secondly, our work is still imperfect in some aspects. Thirdly, some ultraleftists and [words indistinct] are making trouble. In the meantime, there certainly are a small number of bad persons and remnant elements of the gang of four who are stirring up disturbances. We should pay serious attention to any disturbance at the present, do good propaganda and educational work and earnestly carry out the various policies of our party. To safeguard the normal social order, protect the safety of the people's (?lives and property) and insure the smooth progress of the four modernization program, we should continue the education in the legal system in our municipality. [passage indistinct]

Touching on the organization line, Comrade Chen Weida put emphasis on strengthening organization and discipline in addition to setting specific demands with regard to training successors and consolidating leading groups. It is necessary, he said, to [words indistinct] party members and strengthen the sense of organization and discipline.

Comrade Chen Weida spoke on the question concerning the masses' everyday life. He said that several things should be grasped well and firmly at this time. The first thing is to pay attention to the question of commodity prices. It is imperative to act in accordance with the policy of the central authorities and strictly observe discipline in dealing with commodity prices. Under no circumstances should random price hikes or a rise in prices in disguised form be allowed so as to stabilize the commodity prices. The second thing is to do well [words indistinct] work. The third thing is to continue to pay attention to the placement of those waiting for jobs. The fourth is to complete the construction of the housing project covering 2 million square meters, to build necessary subsidiary facilities and to distribute the houses to users. The last one is to do a good job in environmental protection. In addition to the above five things, departments and units concerned should try to make a success of their routine work for the masses. Leadership at all levels should be concerned about the masses' everyday life. Grassroots units should give full play to their subjective initiative and create conditions for setting up more social welfare projects for the masses.

Comrade Chen Weida also set forth specific demands with regard to the formulation of plans.

HARBIN DISTRICT COURT EXECUTES MURDERER

OW300419 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] At a session held this morning, the Harbin (Nangan) District People's Court pronounced the death sentence on (Zhao Lifu), who was found guilty in a major criminal case. The execution was immediately carried out after the sentencing.

(Zhao), 23, used to be a member of the No 2 production team of (Gianqunong) production brigade in (Nangan) commune of (Nangan) District.

In April, 1978, he fell in love with (Zhang Guiying), a girl on his team. Later, (Zhang's) family moved to Changchun, and on 11 June this year, (Zhang) suggested that their love affair be ended, which (Zhao) resented. At about 2100 the next day, (Zhao), with a rifle he had stolen from a militiaman, barged into (Zhang's) house and killed (Zhang Guiying), her younger brother (Zhang Ziyu) and her mother (Wu Xiufang). Later, (Zhao) charged into the houses of (Shi Rongfu) and (Guo Changyou), two commune members of (Zhao's) team who had argued with him before, and killed them both along with (Guo's) 2-year-old daughter (Guo Yanhing). At the same time, he also seriously wounded three other persons.

After the (Nangan) District People's Court pronounced the death sentence for homicide according to law, (Zhao) was immediately taken to the execution ground and shot.

At the same session, the Harbin (Nangan) District People's Court also pronounced sentences on six other criminals.

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

OW011231 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang provincial conference on agricultural mechanization held a plenary session on the afternoon of 29 November. Attending were Yang Yichen, Li Jianbai, (Wang Luming), Zhang Shijun, Chen Junsheng, (Fu Yunqing) and other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrade Wang Jinzi presided over the session.

Comrade Zhao Dezun made a report in which he called on the whole party to promote mechanization and urged party secretaries to personally set to work, strengthen their leadership and strive to continuously promote agricultural mechanization throughout the province. He reported on four questions concerning: 1) forming and testing complete sets of farm machinery at selected points; 2) mechanizing land reclamation work in selected localities; 3) gearing all work to the needs of agricultural mechanization; and 4) strengthening party leadership over agricultural mechanization.

Comrade Zhao Dezun said in his report: The 37 production brigades selected for experimental purpose planted 470,000 mu of farmland this year. Per-mu grain yield increased to 379 jin from last year's 332 jin. Total output rose to 145 million jin from last year's 127 million jin, a 14 percent increase. This year the average income for each commune member is expected to reach 190 yuan, against last year's 155 yuan. These fruitful economic gains obtained by these experimental brigades have produced a great impact among the cadres and masses and demonstrated to them the superiority and bright future of agricultural mechanization.

Comrade Zhao Dezun emphatically pointed out: Transforming the mode of production characterized by manual and animal power to the mode of production with machines as the major power is a widespread and deepgoing revolution. However, without effective party leadership the great historical task of effecting agricultural technical reform cannot be accomplished.

He called on party committees at all levels to pay as much attention to agricultural mechanization as to the cooperative movement. He said: Party secretaries should personally set the work, and the whole party should promote mechanization. The focus of work in the rural areas should be shifted to agricultural modernization with mechanization as the key link. Those localities that have already been mechanized should be consolidated and continuously improved, and every effort should be made to do well the mechanization work in the localities selected for experimental purposes in 1980. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to spreading agricultural mechanization to the whole province. We must strive to expeditiously build Heilongjiang into a modern agricultural base with marketable grain as its major product and with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fisheries.

At the session Comrade Yang Yichen delivered an important speech on doing a better job in spreading agricultural mechanization to the whole province and on other issues.

REN ZHONGYI VISITS SHENYANG CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INSTITUTE

SK301343 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK

[Summary] "Comrade Ren Zhongyi visited the Shenyang Research Institute of Chemical Industry on the afternoon of 24 November and had a heart-to-heart talk with some scientists and technicians. He listened to their opinions and encouraged them to look forward, to unite as one and to make more contributions to the four modernizations with one heart and one mind."

Some scientists and technicians voiced their opinions on some problems which they were most concerned about, such as how to treat intellectuals and to improve their work and living conditions.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that the CCP Central Committee has paid great attention to these problems and is trying to solve them. He said that the Shenyang Research Institute of Chemical Industry can also solve some of these problems through its own efforts.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi agreed that housing was a great problem and that there was a shortage in houses. He said that our province had finished building houses of some 3 million square meters in floor space this year despite difficulties in financing and material supply.

"Comrade Ren Zhongyi highly praised scientists and technicians who had overcome difficulties and scored scientific and technical achievements which caught up with or surpassed advanced world levels. He stressed that while giving full play to the role of veteran scientific and technical personnel, attention should also be paid to the role of middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel. He said that it is necessary to show concern for them and support them, and promote or put in important posts those who have made contributions. In conclusion Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In the past the state threw in a great amount of manpower and financial and material resources to build Liaoning into such a large and important industrial base. Now Liaoning and the state need you to make still greater contributions to the four modernizations in Liaoning Province. In the past it was glorious that many intellectuals came from southern China to northern China to participate in the construction. Now it is all the more glorious for them to settle down here to make contributions. Contributions to Liaoning, the important industrial base, are also contributions to the whole country."

"He expressed the hope that the vast number of intellectuals would display the spirit of hard work, look forward, surmount temporary difficulties and make more contributions in the new Long March, and unite as one to march toward the grand goal of the four modernizations."

I. 3 Dec 79

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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SONG PING ATTENDS GANSU CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

SK301330 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station reporters, the 2d session of the 4th Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee opened on the morning of 29 November in Lanzhou. The main tasks of the session are to study the communique of the 4th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the speech by Comrade Ye Jianying at the rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the reception held for representatives of various democratic parties and delegates to the national congress of federations of industrialists and businessmen. Sponsored by the national CPPCC committee and the united front work department of the CCP Central Committee, the session will listen to and examine the work report of the Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; will listen to and examine the work report of the Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and other reports; and will elect supplementary and additional members to the Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee. The 4th Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee is composed of 341 members. Since its first session, 69 additional and supplementary members have been elected. All committee members will be observers to the 2d session of the 5th Gansu people's congress.

Attending today's opening ceremony were Song Ping, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, Li Dengying, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and (Xiao Jianguang), deputy secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee. The opening ceremony was presided over by Lan Wenzhao, vice Chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee. Wang Shitai, chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, gave an opening speech. Wu Hongbin, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, gave a work report of the Standing Committee of the 4th Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee. The report reviewed the main work done over the past year by the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee in sincerely implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and set forth six demands for future work:

1. Encourage people of all nationalities, all democratic parties, patriotic personages from various circles and committee members from various fields to actively take part in the political life of the state and to make new contributions to the socialist modernizations.
2. Pool efforts from all quarters to actively carry out the work concerning compatriots in Taiwan.
3. Help the party and the government to continuously implement all policies concerned.
4. Continue to organize committee members and personages from various circles in Lanzhou to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to conduct self-education and self-remolding in the course of serving the four modernizations.
5. Continue to do a good job in the work of collecting, sorting out, editing and publishing historical accounts of past events.
6. Strengthen the ties with the CPPCC committees of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and the CPPCC committees of various autonomous prefectures, municipalities, counties and autonomous counties in our province under the guidance of the national CPPCC committees.

I. 3 Dec 79

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NORTHWEST REGION

2D SESSION OF 5TH GANSU PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

SK010958 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] The 2d session of the 5th Gansu provincial people's congress--an important meeting to discuss major measures to accomplish the socialist four modernizations in our province--ceremoniously opened in the auditorium of the provincial revolution committee at 0840 hours this morning. High in spirit and full of joy, 673 deputies of various nationalities from all fronts of the province are determined to continue implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, to urge the 18 million people of various nationalities throughout the province to go all out with one heart and one mind and win a victory in the first battle for the readjustment of the national economy, and to strive to change the situation of our province and achieve the socialist four modernizations as soon as possible.

The opening ceremony of the session was presided over by Wang Whitai, executive chairman of the congress and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

[Begin recording] Deputies: The 2d session of the 5th provincial people's congress is now declared open. [applause] We would like to call upon Comrade Song Ping to give an opening address. [applause]

[Another voice] Deputies and comrades: The 2d session of the 5th Gansu provincial people's congress is now opened. [applause] This session is convened after we have won an important success in the mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and at the important juncture when the work emphasis of the whole party and the whole state has been shifted. Successfully convening this session has a vital bearing on unifying our ideology and thinking, on consolidating and developing stability and unity and on promoting the socialist modernization of our province." [voice fades out] [end recording]

After speaking on the tasks and agenda of this session, Comrade Song Ping said: Time is short and the tasks are heavy for this session. In order to make this session a success, we must follow the principle of emancipating minds, "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking forward as laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We must fully develop democracy, and in the spirit of saying all you know and saying it without reserve, pool correct opinions from all quarters and discuss major measures for the four modernizations.

Comrade Song Ping stressed: Our country has now entered a new period of socialist modernization. This is the greatest historical turn and a brilliant starting point which attracts worldwide attention. Prosperity of the country, unity among nationalities, stability of society and improvement of the people's living standard all hinge on a success in modernization and in high development of social productive forces. The accomplishment of the four modernizations, which represents the greatest interest of the people of the whole country, is an overriding political task in the new historical period. Being beneficial or being detrimental to the four modernizations--this should be the most fundamental criterion to judge whether our work is right or wrong.

Comrade Song Ping expressed the hope that all participants would strive for emancipation of minds, for stability and unity and for the modernizations, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, go all out, aim high and work hard to build a powerful socialist modern country with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After that, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Feng Jixin, authorized by the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a work report of the Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

[Begin recording] Deputies, comrades: The 2d session of the 5th Gansu provincial people's congress is now convened amid the excellent situation at home and abroad. Authorized by the provincial revolutionary committee, I would like to deliver a work report to the congress. [end recording]

The work report delivered by Comrade Feng Jixin consists of six parts. They are: 1) during the past 2 years we advanced successfully by eliminating chaos and restoring order; 2) in a victory with one heart and one mind in the first battle for the four modernizations; 3) concentrate our main efforts to promote agriculture in our province; 4) take effective measures to carry out the 8-character policy; 5) implement the party's policy on nationalities and strengthen nationalities work and 6) develop democracy, strengthen rule by law and political authority.

At this morning's session, Comrades (Cui Jishan), (Zhai Yu), (Peng Ying) and (Wang Quo) delivered written reports respectively on the examination of the status and credentials of deputies by the credentials committee, on the implementation of the 1978 Gansu provincial final accounts and the 1979 budget, on the work of the Gansu provincial higher people's court and on the work of the Gansu provincial people's procuratorate.

Also serving as executive chairmen for today's session are Feng Jixin, (Liu Haisheng), (Su Jianyang), Li Peifu, Zai Ha, Yang Jiarui, Meng Dingjun, (Sun Renhua), Li Zhong, (Nian Dexiang), (Wu Xiuliang), (Niu Shangxiu), (Xie Zhanru), Liu Jiangong and (Ren Jianye).

Attending the session as observers are 397 persons, including all members to the 2d session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee, and responsible comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units, the Gansu Provincial Military District and various departments at the provincial level.

The session held group discussions this afternoon.

Namelist of Presidium

SK301308 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK

[Text] The following is the list of names of the secretary general and the members of the presidium of the 2d session of the 5th Gansu provincial people's congress. The 82 members are listed in order of the number of strokes in the character of their surnames:

(Yu Zhiyi), female; Cairang Zhuoma, female, Tibetan; (Ma Guanghan); Makesumi, female, Baoan; Ma Xuelan, female, Bai; (Niu Shangxiu); Wang Shitai; (Wang Tingfu); Wang Ying; (Wang Deshan); (Mao Zhijin); (Lan Shanning); Bai Ming; Feng Jixin; (Feng Tao); (Liu Lanting); Liu Jiangong; (Liu Haisheng); Liu Zhen, (Lu Kejiang), Tibetan; Zai Ha, female, Kazakh; (Ren Jiangye); Ren Qian; (Zhu Xianren); (Sun Renhua); (Nian Dexiang), Hui; Xu Ruilan, female; (Da Dong), Mongolian;

Song Ping; Xiao Hua; Min Chenglong; Dongxiang; He Guangyu; (Li Fenghua); Li Keru; Li Fangyuan; (Li Dong); Li Zhanrong, female; Li Peifu; (Li Jinglan), female; (Li Jingping); Li Dengying; Li Lei, female; (Xin Anting); Yang Wanshun; (Yang Jinxi), Yugu; Yang Jiarui; Yang Chengzhong; (Wu Zhigou); (Wu Fazhou); (Wu Jianyang); Wu Hongbin, Hui; (Zong Ba), Tibetan; (Xin Keren); Chen Yonglin; (Chen Xu); (Chen Zhenguo); Chen Yaowu; (Gao Zhi); (Wu Xuiliang); (Zhang Kefu); Zhang Jinbang; Zhao Chuqi; (Zhao Yadong); Lo Lin; Yu Yanxiu, female; Zheng Guocheng; (Hai Qing, female, Hui; Gao Shucun; (Gao Jinchun); Gao Longqing; Liang Renjie; Chang Shu ong, Manchu; (Chang Zhide); Cao Youmin; (Cui Jishan); (Zeng Ye); (Qian Xianchu); (Fu Weiyi); (Xie Xianru); Ge Shiying; Meng Dingjun; and Li Zhong.

Secretary General: (Chen Xu).

XINJIANG SETS UP JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

OW030204 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text of resolutions adopted by the 2d session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Xinjiang regional people's congress on 29 November 1979 on establishment of a judicial department and namelist]

[Text] 1. Resolved that (Wei-he-mai-ti Si-ma-yi) be appointed secretary general of the regional People's Government.

2. Resolved that to meet the need of implementing the socialist legal system and strengthening judicial administration, a regional judicial department be established, and further resolved that (Li Fuyuan) be appointed commissioner of said department and be removed from the post of vice president of the regional high people's court.

XINJIANG APPOINTMENTS TO HIGHER COURT, PROCURATORATE

OW021323 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The following appointments were made by the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Xinjiang regional people's congress on 29 November:

1. (Han Mingzheng), (Zhou Shenghua) and (Ye Yingxuan) as vice presidents of the regional higher people's court.

2. (Mai-mai-ti Tuo-er-xun) and (Li-zhi-qi Kuo-er-gan) as deputy chief procurators of the regional people's procuratorate.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI COURT SENTENCES SWINDLER--The Qishan County People's Court sentenced a swindler, (Lin Yigui), to 2 years' imprisonment on charges of undermining family planning by illegally removing the intrauterine device from women and taking their money. (Lin Yigui) had been a doctor of a production brigade medical station and a commune health center before he was dismissed for embezzling public funds. But he continued to practice medicine illegally. Between the spring of 1976 and August 1978, he illegally removed the loop for 26 women in Qishan and Baoui counties. As a result, 21 of these women became pregnant again. He made a lot of money in performing the illegal operations. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW]

COMMENTS, REPORTS ON BEIJING 'DEMOCRACY WALL'

HSIN WAN PAO: Deliberation Before Action

HK300224 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Nov 79 p 1 HK

["New Talk" column: "Think 300 Times Before Dealing With Democracy Wall"]

[Text] I read a report yesterday by a foreign news agency that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had told some British visitors that he supported the continued existence of Xidan's "Democracy Wall" in Beijing. Today I read a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report that the NPC Standing Committee meeting declared that "Xidan Wall" was intolerable and proposed that "measures be taken to deal with it" and "measures be adopted to solve it." The weather had greatly changed overnight, with temperatures suddenly dropping from above to below zero.

What part can "Democracy Wall" play as a "democracy" wall? That is a dubious part. People who have been to Beijing and seen the wall know that its influence at home is different from that abroad. Not very many people in Beijing pay attention to the things on the wall. Many more people throughout the country do not pay any attention at all. Due to reports and even exaggerations by foreign reporters abroad, it has aroused people's attention. However, we cannot say that it serves no purpose.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that some foreigners have regarded some things on "Democracy Wall" as the barometer of China's politics today, but they are wrong. It is true that what has been revealed on the wall is representative of many varied opinions.

People with ulterior motives will surely and unavoidably make use of the wall. Deng Xiaoping said that a handful of people attempted to make use of "Democracy Wall" to disrupt democratic order. However, the majority of well-intentioned people misunderstood what had been revealed.

This has given rise to a question of guidance. We must try to make the wall function well and positively as far as possible rather than otherwise. Guidance does not mean blocking up, closing or destroying. We do not know the meaning of "disposal" and "solution" which were put forward by the NPC Standing Committee members. If "Democracy Wall" is not to be allowed to go on existing, we think that it is necessary to think 300 times before we act. It is not enough to think 3 or 30 times. It is essential to give more consideration to the matter. We must not act rashly.

If there are weeds and clemishes on the wall, it must be demolished. But this would not be wise. It is only a joke to talk about washing a baby in a bath and then pouring away the baby as well as the bath water. This should not be a real event in life. Even if a small number and a tiny minority of people maliciously make use of "Democracy Wall," this is not the fault of democracy or the fault of the wall. Will not the majority of people thus be deprived of their democratic rights?

It was learned that when the NPC and CPPCC held sessions in July, some people proposed that putting up big-character posters be prohibited. They said they were salnderous and people who "were slandered" had no chance to defend themselves. Some other people opposed such prohibitions and pointed out that these are the rights provided in the constitution. Consequently, big-character posters have been put up as usual. "Democracy Wall" is just a big-character poster wall. Should it be protected by the Constitution?

Beijing Revolutionary Committee Meeting

HK020714 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWENSHE 1 December dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee Discusses the Xidan Wall Issue"]

[Text] At the fifth (enlarged) meeting of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee on 30 November, the participants heatedly discussed the issue of the "Xidan Wall" put forward by the 12th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. They reviewed the situation in the past year since the "Xidan Wall" appeared, and cited numerous facts on how a small number of people with ulterior motives have used the "Xidan Wall" to cause trouble and to sabotage stability and unity and the building of the four modernizations. They held that practice has now proven that the "Xidan Wall" has only disadvantages and no advantages, and should be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

Han Zuoli, a member of the municipal revolutionary committee and a responsible person of the municipal education bureau, said: Since the "gang of four" were smashed, our country has greatly needed a political environment of stability and unity to insure the smooth progress of building the four modernizations. This is the desire of the people of the whole country, and also of the people of the capital. However, Wei Jingsheng and his ilk want to cause chaos everywhere. They made use of the "Xidan Wall" to vigorously create counterrevolutionary public opinion, attack the leadership of the party, attack the socialist system, and sabotage stability and unity, in a vain attempt to overthrow the leadership of the party and the socialist system. In view of this situation, the "Xidan Wall" cannot be allowed to continue.

Zhang Binggui, a member of the municipal revolutionary committee and a national labor model, said: Practice has proven that the "Xidan Wall" has not played any good role. The people causing trouble there are all loafers who refuse to go to work or attend school. What person genuinely content with getting on with production and wholeheartedly pursuing the four modernizations has gone to that place? After they saw the news in the 28 November press about the demand to dispose of the "Xidan Wall," many workers in our unit joyfully declared: "A very good thing too! The 'Xidan Wall' can now be abandoned."

Chen Fuhan, a member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice chairman of the trade union of the Beijing railways, said: The people of the whole country are going all out to promote the four modernizations, while a small number of people with ulterior motives have made use of the "Xidan Wall" to stir up trouble and chaos everywhere so that people know no peace. How can the focus of work be shifted if things go on like this? How can the four modernizations be accomplished? As I see it, the people making trouble there are the very ones who do not promote the four modernizations, and who want to destroy socialism.

Li Qiaoyun, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, said: A small number of people with ulterior motives have stirred up trouble by rumormongering at the "Xidan Wall," causing a storm throughout the city, sapping the morale of the masses, spoiling the appearance of the city and blocking traffic. There are 100 bad things and not 1 good thing about the existence of the "Xidan Wall." If things go on like this, how can order in society, work and production in the capital be guaranteed?

Lu Zijing, member of the municipal revolutionary committee and secretary of the Shijingshan District CCP Committee, said: There are not many people involved in making trouble at the "Xidan Wall," but their influence is extremely bad. They make use of the "Xidan Wall" to level false charges against and attack the leaders of the party and state, leak party and state secrets and offer intelligence for sale. This place has already become an important center for a number of foreigners with ulterior motives to fish for intelligence, endangering the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country. The cadres and masses in Shijingshan District have demanded many times that the departments concerned take suitable action to solve the problem.

Wang Xueli, a member of the municipal revolutionary committee and a national labor model, said: Those people making trouble at the "Xidan Wall" are always shouting about "democracy," but what do they mean by that? If the masses fail to agree with the viewpoints they disseminate at the "Xidan Wall," those people surround, attack and abuse them. Some of them have even openly proposed the establishment of brothels in China. Is this also democracy?

Guan Shixiong, a member of the municipal revolutionary committee and director of the municipal industry and agriculture education office, said: As some people see it, "Xidan Wall" is the only place in the whole country where there is "democracy," does that mean that there is no democracy anywhere else? Actually these people are opposing socialism under the pretext of democracy." Now there are very many channels for bringing democracy into play; if you have views on something you can report according to your organization and system and you can also bypass the leadership and go to higher levels. So long as the problems you report are correct, they can be rationally solved. To insure democracy for the great majority of the people, the public security organs, procuratorates and courts must resolutely uphold the socialist legal system and seriously implement the municipal revolutionary committee's notice of last March. They must severely and mercilessly punish a handful of black sheep who collect crowds for troublemaking and to sabotage law and order in society. If we allow these people to go on making trouble, we will endanger the democracy of the masses and harm their fundamental interests.

HSIN WAN PAO: Need for Clarification

HK030228 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[New Talk column: "Amid the Sound of Abolishing the Democracy Wall"]

[Excerpts] Official talk of "abolishing" the Xidan "Democracy Wall" is now being heard from Beijing. Two days ago the words used were only "solution" and "disposal." The official word is still "solution" or "disposal." They have not yet come out with "abolish," though of course this word may be included in the meaning of the other two.

We know very little about "Democracy Wall," and our information mainly comes from the reports of foreign correspondents. In the past there were very few or no reports on it carried by XINHUA SHE or ZHONGGUO XIEWENSHE, and only recently has the "Xidan Wall" been mentioned in connection with the official desire for "solution" or "disposal." Hence, so far as people living abroad are concerned, much more information is required before they can agree or disagree with the conclusion that "Democracy Wall" "has only disadvantages and no advantages." However the general feeling is that to say that the thing is only bad, without any good points, is putting things in a rather absolute way.

Since there are volumes of evidence in proof of this content, what is wrong with saying what the evidence is and issuing appropriate reports? We believe that there are many people in China living outside Beijing who do not have a clear idea of the specific situation at "Democracy Wall" and of its bad role (since it is said that the wall "has no advantages," obviously it cannot play a good role). How about revealing a few things as quickly as possible before "disposing of it as quickly as possible?"

What people cannot understand is that one day people heard from foreign press agency reports that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had said to two guests from the U.S. "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (2 days ago they were erroneously reported as British guests) a correction should be made), that he supported the continued existence of "Democracy Wall," and then the next day XINHUA SHE reported that the NPC Standing Committee had discussed "disposing of" and "solving" "Democracy Wall."

If the foreign press agency reports were not wrong, there are only two possibilities: 1) Chairman Deng Xiaoping subsequently changed his mind; 2) although Deng supported it, the NPC and the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee opposed it; this is of course a reflection of democracy, but nevertheless it makes people feel somewhat confused and bewildered. Could we have some further clarification?

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